

Hundreds demonstrate in Nablus

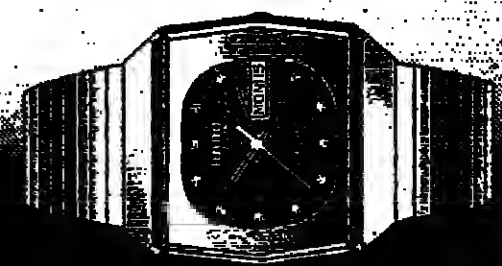
TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli soldiers used tear gas Friday to disperse hundreds of Arabs demonstrating in the ancient casbah section of Nablus in the occupied West Bank, eyewitnesses said. Carrying posters demanding a Palestinian state and photos of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, the demonstrators marched through the narrow winding streets of the old quarter shouting anti-Israeli slogans. The eyewitnesses said Israeli troops stood at a discreet distance until the marchers started to throw stones at them and to halt street traffic. The soldiers then tossed tear gas canisters at the demonstrators. Israeli authorities imposed a two-hour curfew on the quarter.

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King leaves Fez for Spain

FEZ, Morocco (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein left here for Spain Friday on a private visit expected to last several days. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday sent a cable to King Hussein praising his efforts at the Arab summit in Fez and his endeavours to bring about reconciliation among Arab leaders attending the conference.

Arafat to meet Pope, Pertini

ROME (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat will meet Pope John Paul and have unofficial talks with Italian President Sandro Pertini during a two-day visit to Rome next week, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said here Friday. The PLO said its leader would arrive in Rome on Sept. 15 to attend an international conference of parliamentary deputies. Vatican and Italian presidency officials would neither confirm nor deny that the meetings would be held. But former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti told a press conference that Mr. Arafat's participation as an observer at the annual meeting of the 98-country Inter-Parliamentary Union would be followed by unofficial talks with Mr. Pertini and Italian government leaders.

PLO 'to continue fight from Lebanon'

BEIRUT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will continue to use Lebanon as a springboard for attacks on Israeli forces, Palestinian leader Nayef Hawatmeh, who visited the north Lebanese port of Tripoli on Thursday, was quoted as saying. The authoritative Beirut newspaper Al Nahar said Mr. Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and one of some 8,000 Palestinians evacuated from Beirut last month, met former Prime Minister Rashid Karami and former President Suleiman Franjeh. Al Nahar quoted him saying in a speech at Badawi refugee camp: "The north (of Lebanon) and the (western) Bekaa Valley will be the starting points from which to launch the Israeli occupation."

PLP-GC demands POW exchange

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian group said Friday it had released the names of eight Israeli captives in Lebanon last week in return for names of Palestinians held by Israel. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PLP-GC) said one of its fighters and one from Fatah, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had captured the Israeli last Saturday, but did not explain how. The eight Israelis disappeared near the Lebanese mountain town of Bhamdoun, close to the front line between Israeli-held and Syrian-held territory. The PLO claimed responsibility earlier this week.

Qadhafi: Summit had been a failure

VIENNA (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said here Friday that the Arab summit which just ended in Fez with a call to all Middle East states to live in peace had been a failure as Israel did not want peace. Speaking at a press conference after arriving from Warsaw for a surprise visit to Austria, Col. Qadhafi said the 20 Arab League participants at the summit had failed to agree on anything. Asked why he had not taken in any Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters following their recent withdrawal from Beirut, Col. Qadhafi said he considered countries taking Palestinians as committing "high treason." The Libyan leader held talks Friday with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who planned to visit the Libyan leader earlier this year. Col. Qadhafi later said: "No official announcement was made of his destination but informed sources said they believed he was returning to Tripoli."

Arabs offer to recognise Israel in return for a Palestinian state

FEZ, Morocco (R) — The Arab World has jointly offered recognition of Israel within its pre-1967 borders in return for the creation of a Palestinian state. An Arab peace plan made public here Thursday night after a four-day summit called on the U.N. Security Council to give peace guarantees to "all states in the region, including the independent Palestinian state."

The plan said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), whose leader Yasser Arafat attended the Fez meeting, must lead the self-determination process as sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The text released by the summit spokesman, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta, did not specify the boundaries of the future state. But it said the West Bank and Gaza Strip occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, should fall under U.N. mandate for no more than a few months.

The Arab leaders, whose debates were said by conference sources to have been sometimes heated, failed to reach agreement on the future of Lebanon after Israel's invasion.

The final communiqué said further negotiations between Syria

and Lebanon were needed to work out a plan for the pullout of the Syrian peacekeeping forces from Lebanese territory.

The withdrawal of the 30,000 Syrian troops, stationed in Lebanon under 1976 Arab League mandate, had been formally requested by the Beirut government but failed to overcome PLO and Syrian opposition at the summit.

President Reagan's call for Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories in association with Jordan was one of the major topics here. The summit decided to send a delegation to Washington to seek further clarification.

On the two-year Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, whose President Saddam Hussein attended the summit, the summit called on both parties to comply with U.N. Security Council resolutions. The Arab leaders also sup-

ported Arab League member Somalia in what it said were its efforts to eject Ethiopian forces from Somali territory.

The adoption of the joint Arab peace plan, based on a Saudi plan rejected last year by Arab hardliners and taking into account a Tunisian call for a return to "international legality" in the Middle East, was a clear victory for pro-Western Arab states.

But Mr. Boucetta's closing statement suggested it had the support of all shades of Arab opinion represented at the summit, including Syria and the PLO.

Both PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad were at the closing ceremony.

King Hassan of Morocco said of the plan: "By our decisions, we have become one people and one nation. Before, we only implemented other people's ideas. Today, we have decided to implement our own programme."

He said the heads of state agreed to meet again in Saudi Arabia without giving a date.

King Hussein told the televised closing session of the summit that the conference was a major milestone in the annals of the Arab World.

What happened

Conference sources said Friday the 20 Arab League members who attended the decisive meeting adopted the Arab plan without reservations.

The summit set up a six-member commission to seek the reaction of U.N. Security Council members to the plan, the sources said. The commission comprises the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria.

Arab kings were expected to see President Reagan in Washington to outline the Arab peace offer and seek further clarification of his own proposals to solve the Palestine question, they added.

Some aspects of the U.S. plan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, were found positive but Syria blocked adoption of a resolution pointing out its "positive aspects."

Syria, which played a key role in all major debates at the summit, fiercely opposed a Sudanese proposal to bring Egypt back to the Arab League and the sources said most delegations agreed such a move would be premature. Egypt was suspended from the

League when President Anwar Sadat signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Syrian President Assad secured a victory over Lebanon when the summit agreed against the wishes of the Lebanese to link the pullout of the Syrian troops there to that of Israel's invasion army.

But conference sources said Syria suffered a diplomatic setback when the summit expressed "Arab solidarity" with Iraq in its two-year Gulf war against Iran. The sources said the Arab leaders had encouraged Algeria to pursue its mediation.

Syria's support for non-Arab Iraq, whose Islamic regime is seen as a threat to Arab Gulf states, has been criticised by most Arab League members.

In a tribute to the role Mr. Arafat played throughout the conference, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali said: "The attitude of Yasser Arafat at the Fez summit was an example of moderation and realism that contributed to the search for the right solutions and to the summit's success."

Mr. Mzali was speaking on his return to Tunis, which the PLO leader has made his base since leaving Beirut.

Peace plan calls for important U.N. role

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following are the eight points of the Arab peace plan adopted at the Arab summit meeting at Fez, Morocco and announced by Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta on Thursday night:

1. Withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including Arab (East) Jerusalem.
2. The removal of all settlements established by Israel on the occupied Arab territories after 1967.
3. Guaranteeing the freedom of worship and religious rites for all faiths in the Holy Places.
4. Emphasising the right of the Palestinian people in determining their destiny and in exercising their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), their sole and legitimate representative, and offering compensation to those who are not willing to return to their homeland.
5. Placing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under a United Nations mandate for a transitional period not exceeding several months.
6. The establishment of an independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital.
7. The U.N. Security Council will be requested to agree on guarantees for peace among the region's states, including the independent Palestinian state.
8. The Security Council will undertake to guarantee the implementation of these principles.

Israel rejects Arab plan; U.S. sees some progress

LONDON (R) — Israel Friday rejected the Arabs' new Middle East peace plan, saying it would lead to destruction of the Jewish state.

But the Israelis called for direct peace talks with Arab countries. Israeli officials said the plan, announced Thursday night after a summit meeting in Morocco, was worse than proposals it had rejected in the past.

The new plan, endorsed by leaders of 20 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), called for creation of a PLO-led Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. But it did not specify boundaries.

"It provides for a Palestinian state and leaves the border question open, which would lead to the ultimate dismantling of Israel," one Israeli official said.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said it represented "some progress," but Washington preferred President Reagan's Sept. 1 Middle East initiative, from which it differed in important respects.

Secretary of State George Shultz, opening a second day of congressional testimony on Mr.

Reagan's peace initiative, said key elements of the Fez plan "are at variance with our proposals."

He said Mr. Reagan was standing firmly behind his plan, which Israel has sharply rejected, and would continue to show "the persistence and the dogged determination to succeed which worked in the successful effort in Beirut."

"The opening positions have been announced. Now is the time for quiet diplomacy to pursue the president's initiative and bring it to fruition," he said.

Other administration officials also said that despite elements of the Fez plan unacceptable both to the United States and Israel, they were pleased that the Arabs had taken the first step toward a unified stand on a proposal which, albeit indirectly, recognises Israel's existence.

There was no statement from the Soviet Union on the new Arab plan. But diplomats in Moscow said the Soviet government was likely to support it, though without great fervour because it did not specifically reject the latest U.S. proposals.

The new formula met a general

welcome in Arab media, and commentators said it presented new opportunities to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But the PLO newspaper Sada Al Ma'araka in Damascus said the Fez resolutions "are a springboard to a bitter struggle for the Palestinian people on the Arab and international levels."

Marines pull out

The United States meanwhile pulled out 800 Marines who helped to oversee the evacuation of Palestinian fighters.

Lebanese foreign minister Fnad Butros said France, which also contributed troops to an international force which supervised the PLO withdrawal, had agreed to extend the mandate of its contingent by nearly a week from its scheduled departure on Sept. 15 or 16.

Political sources said the Lebanese government and Muslim leaders in west Beirut sought the extension because they feared Israeli troops stationed on the outskirts of Beirut would take advantage of the foreign units' departure.

King Hassan urges Israel to recognise new reality

FEZ, Morocco (R) — King Hassan of Morocco told Israel Friday that the Arab World had decided "to open a new chapter in history" and would launch a continuing dialogue with the United States on new plans for peace in the Middle East.

The king said an Arab commission would travel to Washington to see President Reagan and discuss the American leader's own proposals on the Palestinian problem as well as the Arab plan agreed at a four-day summit conference in Fez.

Speaking of the bloodshed in Lebanon since Israeli troops stormed in three months ago to attack Palestinian forces, King Hassan told a press conference:

"It is for that reason that I say to Israel that the Arab World, without renouncing its rights...has decided to open a new chapter in history."

"I hope this call from the Arab World will not only be understood and listened to but also that it will be replied to in a positive fashion."

The king added that the Arab plan adopted by the Fez summit

sought a state of non-belligerency in the Middle East—guaranteed by the Security Council and within the framework of the frontiers that prevailed before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

King Hassan described the Arab plan as "an immense step." It was the first time the Arabs had acknowledged collectively the right to peaceful and lasting coexistence among all the states of the Middle East, under Security Council guarantees.

He said the plan's stress on a Security Council role meant that not only the United States, but also the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and China would be brought into the peace process.

King Hassan said the summit had discussed the possibility that the United States might refuse to receive Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), if he formed part of an Arab delegation to Washington.

The Moroccan monarch indicated that the Arab would accept such a refusal, adding: "It would in no way diminish the commission."

Syrian, Iraqi presidents to meet within 2 months

FEZ, Morocco (R) — The presidents of Iraq and Syria, at odds over the two-year Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, will meet within two months under the auspices of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia with the aim of settling their differences, King Hassan of Morocco said Friday.

He told a news conference that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad

and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein would meet in a month or two in the presence of King Fahd.

Syria has supported non-Arab Iran in the Gulf war despite criticism by a majority of Arab states which support with Iraq.

Syria and Iraq also have a long-standing ideological feud. The two states are ruled by rival factions of the pan-Arab Baath Party.

Iraqis bomb oil tanker

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its air force had bombed and set fire to an oil tanker near the Iranian port of Bushire on the Gulf.

The attack was the latest in a campaign by Iraq to damage Iran's economy by attacking ships using Iranian ports, especially tankers collecting oil from Iran's main terminal at Kharg Island. Iraq and Iran have been at war for two years.

A military spokesman quoted by the Iraqi News Agency said the tanker was bombed on Thursday in an area about 20 miles from the Iranian coast and 40 miles southeast of Kharg Island. He did not give the name or nationality of the vessel.

The spokesman said columns of smoke had been seen rising from

the burning tanker. Iraq said Thursday its navy had sunk a hostile naval target near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the top of the Gulf.

Last week, Iraq said it had destroyed two oil tankers and two cargo ships in the Gulf. Turkey announced that it had lost a cargo vessel.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted Friday by Kuwaiti newspapers as saying that Iraqi attacks on Iranian ships were confined to a military exclusion zone at the head of the Gulf declared by Baghdad on Aug. 12.

"We do not hit Iranian ships in the Gulf haphazardly, but we hit them when they approach a defined area close to Kharg Island," he said in an interview.

Begin thinks U.S. wants to topple him

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has accused the United States of gross interference in Israeli affairs and implied that it is trying to topple his government.

In an interview in an Israeli army magazine to be published this weekend, Mr. Begin said: "Our American friends should remember that Israel is not Chile and I am not Allende."

He also said that Israel would pass on to Washington captured Soviet military secrets as well as details of a new Israeli system for

destroying ground-to-air missiles. Political sources said Mr. Begin's remarks reflected his anger at the latest U.S. Middle East peace initiative but also his concern not to allow the dispute to damage Israel's strong ties with Washington.

In his interview with the army magazine Bamachane, Mr. Begin said: "During the past few weeks there has been a gross interference by America in Israel's internal affairs on the part of officials who leak information...as well as newspapers and newsmen."

"For example, the Washington Post said very specifically that the Reagan proposals represent the first move by the administration to uproot my government."

"This is a well-known system in America. When some government does not agree with some current policy of the administration, efforts are made to change that government either through pressure from newspapers, or by information leaked by officials, or by helping opposing parties. These methods are well known and this has already begun."

Poland wants gunmen extradited

WARSAW (R) — Poland formally notified Switzerland Friday that it intended to request the extradition of the four gunmen who occupied the Polish embassy in Bern for four days.

The official news agency PAP said the foreign ministry told Swiss Ambassador Roger Campiche that the state prosecutor would seek extradition under the terms of a 1937 treaty between the two countries.

Poland said Thursday it would

press for extradition if the attackers were Polish citizens but the Swiss justice ministry said the four, captured on Thursday, would be tried in Switzerland.

Swiss Justice Minister Kurt Furgler said there was no extradition treaty between the two countries.

The gunmen were led by Polish-born Florian Kruszyk, 41, who was portrayed by official newspapers on Friday as a hardened criminal with long-standing

contacts with Western police services and connections with Western news media.

Dutch officials said on Friday that Kruszyk, who left Poland in 1967, had been issued an alien's passport by the Netherlands in 1980.

Later Friday, Switzerland began legal proceedings against the four gunmen, making it clear it planned to try the men here rather than extradite them to Poland.

Bonn coalition partners in new row over policy

BONN (R) — An unprecedented parliamentary row in West Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's shaky left-liberal coalition has probably set a timetable for his government's demise, political commentators said Friday.

The row dominated Thursday's Bundestag (lower house) state of the nation debate, laying bare deep rifts in the 13-year-old alliance of Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP).

Mr. Schmidt challenged FDP ministers to say openly if they wanted to quit. FDP leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher replied that tough negotiations next month on the 1983 budget would decide the government's future.

Several newspaper editorials Friday described the exchanges as "farewell speeches" for the coalition and said the government's fall was only a question of weeks.

Christian Democratic (CDU) sources said conservative opposition leader Helmut Kohl was convinced that Mr. Genscher is finally prepared to jump, after months of wavering.

They said the CDU expects the crunch to come over the large shortfall in the 1983 budget and after state elections in Hesse on Sept.

26 and Bavaria on Oct. 10 in which Mr. Schmidt's party is expected to suffer heavy defeats.

The right-wing newspaper Die Welt Friday published a confidential memorandum to Mr. Schmidt from Economics Ministry State Secretary Otto Schlecht, forecasting that next year's shortfall could reach 10 billion marks (\$4 billion).

A government spokesman confirmed the authenticity of the report, which also said there was a previously unannounced gap of almost three billion marks (\$1.2 billion) in this year's budget.

In Thursday's debate, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Genscher set out widely divergent recipes for plugging the 1983 shortfall.

Mr. Genscher called for "free market solutions" and implied that welfare benefits must be cut, while the chancellor said the rich should bear most of the burden with a surtax on high incomes.

FDP Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, the man reported to be pressing most strongly for his party to change coalition, followed that up on Friday by declaring that the SPD's economic ideas were destroying confidence in the economy.

Jordan Times

Telephone numbers are now:

667171
667172
667173
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FEATURES

Oil majors see the alternatives

By Ray Daft

LONDON — Are the major energy corporations deliberately downgrading the potential of renewable energy sources to further their own crude oil and natural gas interests? Or are they merely taking a hard-nosed, business-like approach to the most sensible use of various energy sources?

The questions form part of a conundrum, as yet unsolved, which troubles many involved in the business of energy planning. The problem has been compounded in the past year or so by the apparent glut of oil and the fall, in real terms, of prices charged by producers.

The energy industry's cancellation of major alternative fuel projects—schemes to turn coal into oil or gas and plans to extract liquids from shale or tar sands—has demonstrated that new sources of energy are not needed at present, nor economically justified.

The conventional view of fuel supplies and alternative energy sources shared by the major corporations is outlined in a new report from the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. It shows that the cost of producing oil from "uneconomical" sources, such as shale deposits, coal and plant

crops, can be 20 to 50 times as high as the average production cost of Middle East crude (a couple of dollars a barrel). In a similar vein, it is calculated that the generation of electricity using solar power, winds or tides would cost the equivalent of more than \$100 a barrel. (The accompanying cost comparisons were provided to the Financial Times by Shell and other energy corporations.)

Little change

While Shell considers it likely that alternative energy sources will be used increasingly on a localised basis in the coming years, it sees little chance of their altering the overall pattern of fuel and power supplies in the next two decades at least.

Oil is expected to remain the world's major source of energy, although its share of total fuel supplies is likely to decline. In recent years oil has accounted for more than 45 per cent of non-communist world demand (the equivalent of about 95 million barrels a day of oil in total last year). Shell reckons that by the turn of the century oil will account for between 35 and 40 per cent of a demand running at the equivalent of about 135 million-140 million b/d.

Natural gas, which currently

meets about one-fifth of the non-communist world's energy needs, is expected to play an increasingly important role. But much will depend on the development of large, uncommitted reserves in the Middle East, Africa, and the Soviet Union.

Coal, now meeting about 26 per cent of energy requirements, could be set for a new buoyant epoch. The annual consumption of around 2.8 billion tonnes a year could rise to 5 billion or even 7 billion tonnes by the turn of the century, according to Shell.

Nuclear energy could also play an increasingly important role. Shell, subscribing to the view that nuclear power is the cheapest way of generating base load electricity in many countries, says nuclear energy's share of total output could grow from 3 per cent at present to as much as 10 per cent by the year 2000. But the corporation recognises the problems of "political and environmental" considerations as well as the uncertainties of electricity growth and high capital risk.

Hydro power

Hydro power is a source of energy often overlooked by Western commentators, but as Shell points out it has sustained an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent over the last half century. Currently



Workmen adjust the rotary wheel of a windmill, used in combination with solar energy.

hydro-power supplies one fifth of total electricity in North America, over a quarter in Western Europe and 15 per cent in Japan. The growth in hydro capacity is expected to continue.

Biomass (plants for fuel) is seen to offer "enormous" potential. Each year, the total net primary production of plants is the equivalent of more than 10 times the world's annual energy consumption. More than half the world's population currently relies on burning wood for cooking and heating—a fact usually excluded from energy statistics. Shell says that while biomass is unlikely to become a large substitute for petroleum products it could become significant for countries seeking to be less dependent on imported oil.

Geothermal energy, obtained from the heat in the earth's crust, currently accounts for 0.1 per cent of worldwide electricity output. It will become more important as an energy supplier—particularly in the U.S., Mexico, Japan, the Philippines and Central America where "substantial" new generating capacity is planned—but it is unlikely to make a major global impact on energy supplies.

Solar energy

Solar energy has the potential for meeting the world's total energy needs 15,000 times over. But, says Shell, its commercial exploitation poses "considerable difficulties". Many technical problems remain to be overcome to improve the collection and storage "of such a dispersed energy" and to make solar systems more cost effective.

Even so it is possible that solar systems (heat converters and electricity generators) could contribute the equivalent of 1 million-2 million barrels a day of oil to the needs of industrialised countries by the year 2000.

Tides offer a "substantial potential" energy contribution. At least 40 sites could support generating stations each capable of producing 200 MW or more of power using current technology. Studies in France and the U.K. have shown that generating costs are comparable to those of conventional power stations and that capital costs are near to those of hydro and nuclear plants. But the tides' impact on global energy



Water filtration unit powered by solar energy.

supplies should remain "minimal".

Wind power could be particularly useful in developing countries such as Peru, Chile, Brazil, Senegal, Somalia, India and Pakistan, reports Shell. But unless

some form of electricity storage becomes available it will be difficult to match supply and demand, without support from other sources of power.

— Financial Times news feature

Technical production cost (\$ per barrel of oil)*

Middle East oil (existing fields)	1.1-4.5
North Sea oil (existing fields)	5.7-22.8
Liquids from oil sands/shale (N. America)	17.1-45.5
Indigenous coal (U.S.)	4.5-9.1
Indigenous coal (N.W. Europe)	11.4-28.5
Liquefied natural gas imports (Europe, Japan, U.S.)	28.5-45.5
Substitute natural gas from indigenous coal (U.S.)	39.8-62.6
Liquids from imported coal (N.W. Europe)	51.2-74.0
Biomass (crops grown for fuel)	51.2-113.8+
Electricity, based on solar/wind/tidal power	91.0-135.0+
Solar heat	91.0-135.0+

* In February 1982 \$; converted from 1980 dollar data provided by companies. + per barrel of oil equivalent on a thermal basis.

Energy savers

By Malika Wasingaundara

SRI LANKA — Energy swallows a very big chunk of Sri Lanka's national budget. The price of imported fossil fuels has escalated 300 per cent in the last few years, and it has thrown the country's development budget completely out of gear.

In addition, the country's considerable capacity to generate cheap hydro-electric power is periodically negated by drought, which brings down the level of the reservoirs, as in the past year.

The energy component, whether in industry or agriculture, transport, communications, construction, or virtually any other form of economic activity, has been largely responsible for spiralling prices and the higher cost of living.

One of the agencies trying to make at least a dent in high energy costs is the National Engineering, Research and Development Centre (NERD). The Centre was established in 1974 to encourage the development, recognition, and promotion of indigenous technology suitable for local use. Built into its objectives is an effort to make maximum use of the country's human and material resources. Given the current situation, it is hardly surprising that NERD has been doing considerable work on energy devices and alternative sources of energy.

Research undertaken by the Centre to date includes the study of solar energy for low temperature water pre-heaters, cookers, driers, and stills; as well as high temperature solar-powered boilers and furnaces. Dr. A.N.S. Kulasinghe, chairman of NERD, believes that solar energy can be used to run several of the country's industries. Windmills and biogas generators are also being tried out, and other NERD projects include the improvement of bullock carts, a low-cost gasifier, and production of charcoal from agricultural wastes.

From the kernel of the coconut are produced both desiccated coconut and copra (from which coconut oil is extracted). For both these purposes the coconut has to be dried. The energy for drying is usually obtained by burning coconut shells. But Dr. Kulasinghe argues that solar energy could be harnessed for drying the coconut, and the shells saved for other energy purposes.

Solar drier

NERD has designed and built a solar drier for coconut kernel based on heat collected from the roof of the storage building. Solar-heated air is conducted into a chamber where the coconut is laid out in trays. The coconut dries very white and clean, unlike that dried by burning coconut shells. This type of drier can be installed for 50-acre coconut plantation at a cost of about (approx. U.S. \$1200). A large demonstration unit is now being built at NERD,

and several coconut estates have been selected for testing the drier.

Once solar energy is used to dry the coconut, the shells can be used to produce gas to fuel internal combustion engines. NERD has developed a simple gasifier to convert materials such as coconut shells, cori fibre, rice husk, and wood into gas which can be used to run generators, pumps, factory machinery, boats, and even trucks. The prototype cost about (U.S. \$480), one-tenth the price of an imported Swedish gasifier. NERD hopes to promote commercial production soon.

Another very cheap device being promoted by NERD is a low voltage (6-8 watt) fluorescent light for villages without electricity supply. These lights cost about Rs.0.50 per night to run, one-third the cost of using kerosene lamps. They are powered by inexpensive, locally produced, rechargeable batteries. Every two weeks or so the battery needs recharging, so NERD has developed a small-scale windmill for this purpose. Costing around (U.S. \$190), the windmill could be used to charge batteries for a group of houses. Twenty such windmills have already been manufactured.

Animal power is one of humanity's oldest sources of energy, but has been gradually going out of vogue in this automobile-orientated century. Since OPEC dealt its shattering blow, however, there has been some rethinking of well tried modes of transportation such as the bullock cart. NERD has now put on the road an improved cart that is cheap, easy to manufacture, and lasts longer than the traditional cart.

The improved cart combines the empirical wisdom of the traditional cartwright, and the engineering skills of twentieth century. Dr. Kulasinghe recognised that the traditional cart had some desirable features, such as the large diameter of the wheel. This has been incorporated into the modernised cart, but with steel rims and spokes. The boss is also of steel, and it has ball bearings to reduce friction.

On the steel rim is a tyre of solid, cold-cured, vulcanised rubber, easy to fabricate locally. The tyre reduces wear and tear on the bituminised roads. The chassis and draw bar are made of laminated coconut wood. The end result is a lightweight, inexpensive cart that costs around (U.S. \$240), against (U.S. \$360) for the traditional cart. The various parts were fabricated in small local workshops to test their ability to manufacture the carts, which will be manufactured under license by local firms.

Even if the pace of life has quickened, says Dr. Kulasinghe, rural people are seldom in too great a hurry. Which is why he believes that the improved bullock cart can give a new lease of life to the villages.

— IDCRC



A new hydro-electric dam is built in West Africa.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

05:30	Koran
05:50	Cartoons
06:15	Rainbow
06:30	That's Incredible
07:20	Local Programme
07:30	Agricultural Programme
08:00	News in Arabic
08:30	Arabic Series
09:30	Wrestling
10:15	Feature Film
11:00	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Concody, Angle
09:30	Doctor
09:30	Saturday Variety Show
10:00	News in English
10:15	Feature Film

Nine Thirty Five Five
Starring Richard Thomas and Susan Tyrrell

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:05	Special Feature
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Plays of the Week
18:10	Great Books of Islam
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Country Music
21:00	Classical Music
21:05	News Headlines
22:00	Sigs-Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00	Newsday 06:30 Keynotes 06:45
06:50	World News 07:00 British Press Review
07:15	About Britain 07:30 New Mass
07:40	Book Choice 07:45 The World Today
08:00	Newsday 08:30 Album
08:30	World News 08:45 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies
09:30	Classical Record Review 09:45
10:00	Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05
10:15	Reflections 10:15 The Hobbit 10:30
10:30	Special 10:45 Sports Round-Up 20:00
11:00	World News 11:05 The World Today 11:30 Financial News
11:40	Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action
12:15	Newsday 12:25 The Week in World
12:30	World News 12:35 News about Britain 13:15
13:40	Newsday 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45
14:45	Sports Round-up 15:00 World News
15:05	Commentary 15:15 Network U.K.
15:30	Counterpoint 16:00 Saturday Special 17:00
17:00	Newsday 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00
18:00	World News 18:05 Saturday Special 18:15
18:15	Sports Round-Up 20:00
20:00	World News 20:05 News about Britain
20:15	20:15 Radio Newsday 20:30 Promenade
20:30	20:30 Good Books 21:15 The Plain Man's Guide to International
21:15	Organisations 22:00 World News 22:05
22:05	Commentary 22:15 Play of the Week: A
22:15	Moment in Time 22:30 The Musical Islands 23:15
23:15	Turners 23:30 People and Politics 24:00
24:00	World News 24:05 News about Britain 24:15
24:15	Newsday 24:30 Reflections 00:45
00:45	Sports Round-up 01:00 World News
01:05	Commentary 01:15 Letterbox
01:30	01:30 Musicday

VOICE OF AMERICA

6590 The Breakfast Show 7:30 News and This Week 11:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Features: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 19:00 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* Les Grandes Gueules, an adventure film in colour (subtitles in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* History of the French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37000
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Hassan Youth City	67181
V.W.C.A.	41793
V.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84353

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Samarra (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qata (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Al Qata. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Al Qata, 37440. De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 66177. Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453. Anglican Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

05:52	Fajr
05:58	(Sunrise) Shuray
11:23	Dhuhr
15:06	Asr
17:07	Maghrib
18:13	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Atlas Info. Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:00	Agaba (RU)
08:00	Cairo (EA)
08:00	Larnaca (CY)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:25	Kuwait (RU)
09:25	Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:40	Dhahran (RU)
09:45	Kuwait (RU)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RU)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
11:30	Cairo (RU)
11:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:45	Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)
17:10	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:10	Cairo (EA)
17:50	New York, Vienna (RU)
17:50	Copenhagen, Athens (RU)
18:00	Cairo (RU)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia) (RU)
18:35	Paris (AF)
19:15	Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
19:15	Tripoli (RU)
22:30	Baghdad (RU)
24:00	Cairo (EA)
06:30	Baghdad (RU)
01:10	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00	Cairo (RU)
05:25	Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RU)
08:15	Cairo (EA)
09:45	Larnaca (CY)
10:15	Athens, Zurich (SK)
11:00	Tripoli (RU)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RU)
11:30	Cairo (RU)
11:30	Tripoli, Comblanc (RU)
12:00	Paris, London (RU)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:15	Frankfurt, Brussels (EA)
12:30	Madrid (RU)
12:30	Abu Dhabi (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc	74.8/ 75.2
Dutch guilder	131.3/ 132.1
Egyptian pound	361.6/ 367.6
French franc	51.2/ 51.5
Irish dollar	625/ 633.3
Italian lire (for 100)	25.5/ 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	138.1/ 138.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1223.6/ 1228.3
Lebanese lira	73.7/ 74.5
Omani rial	1021.6/ 1033.3
Qatari riyal	97.7/ 98.1
Saudi riyal	103.5/ 104.1
Swedish crown	57.5/ 57.8
Swiss franc	168.7/ 169.7
Syrian lira	61.3/ 61.9
UAE dirham	96.6/ 97.1
U.S. dollar	615.9/ 619.6
U.S. dollar	356/ 358
W. German mark	143.7/ 144.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather with northwesterly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman	20/32
Agaba	20/30
Caesarea	20/30
Jericho	20/37
Jordan Valley	24/38

Yesterday's high temperature readings:

Amman 31, Agaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Agaba 34 per cent.
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USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Police	75121
Civil Defence rescue	611
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8



Rose Omar Rashid and her quadruplets after Monday's "one-in-two-million birth." (Photo by Youssef Al'Alban)



Jerash woman gives 'one-in-two-million birth'

AMMAN (J.T.) — A woman from Jerash gave birth to quadruplets (three boys and a girl) at the Jordan University Hospital on Monday, the first birth of its kind at the hospital. The woman, 25-year-old Rose Omar Rashid, and her four babies were reported in good health.

According to Dr. Abdullah Issa

who supervised the birth everything went normal, and there was no need for an operation.

The new-borns weighed 1,900 grammes, 2,020 grammes, 2,180 grammes and 1,640 grammes. The babies were placed in incubators and two of them at least will be discharged Saturday.

The woman, a mother of a two-year-old daughter, expressed happiness at having the additional four babies though, she said, it would be a very difficult task to care for all of them together. According to Dr. Issa, who is a gynaecologist and an obstetrician, this kind of birth occurs twice in every one million birth cases.

Stamps to commemorate Salt Secondary School

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has issued commemorative stamps of Jordan's first secondary school which was situated in Salt. The stamps, to be put in circulation at post offices around the country as of Saturday, carry a coloured picture of the northern facade of the school, according to Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben.

Dr. Zaben said that the stamps

will be offered for sale on the day the students start going to school for the scholastic year 1982/83 and they are in tribute to the Ministry of Education which turned out the first group of students who were the pioneers, in building up the country's various establishments.

Altogether, some half a million stamps of 25 fils, 40 fils, 50 fils and 100 fils denominations have been printed, the minister said.

First group of pilgrims leaves for Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — The first group of Muslim pilgrims left for Saudi Arabia Thursday to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca.

A special ceremony was held at Umm Al Hiran south of here to see off the pilgrims who left by land. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif who made a speech on the occasion wishing the pilgrims well, and said that the ministry's teams accompanying the pilgrims to Mecca

will be offering them all necessary services.

The minister also voiced his appreciation of the Saudi government for its efforts to offer the pilgrims facilities to facilitate their pilgrimage.

Altogether 28,000 Jordanian Muslims will be performing the pilgrimage this year.

The ceremony was attended by a number of officials and the Saudi Arabian Consul.

Geological conference visits Karak Governorate

KARAK (Petra) — Participants in the first Jordanian Geological Conference Friday visited Wadi Al Moujib in Karak Governorate, the city of Karak and its ancient citadel.

The visit is in the course of a four-day tour which the participants will make to different parts of the country which will

take them to Wadi Araba, The Dead Sea and several economic projects. They will be examining the topography of these regions, rock layers and their geological nature. The three-day geological conference ended in Amman Wednesday evening after the participants had reviewed several working papers on the geology of Jordan.

SSC to form construction machinery leasing company

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) plans to establish a public share-holding company that would acquire equipment and machinery and lease them to construction companies.

An SSC spokesman said that

this step was taken to help local construction firms in implementing their major projects included in the country's five-year development plan (1981-85). According to the spokesman, the company will be owned jointly by the private and public sectors.

Local firm wins JD 3/4m tender to prospect for water

AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has referred a JD 750,000 tender to a local firm to drill 25 wells in the process of prospecting for drinking water at a site near the Shidiyeh phosphates project south east of Ma'an, in southern Jordan.

The NRA estimates that it needs 20 million cubic metres of water annually to meet the needs of people employed at the phosphates project.

Production at the JD 36 million project is expected to start early in 1986 and, according to NRA sources, phosphate deposits in the region are estimated at 1000 million tonnes.

Jordan's wing at Frankfurt fair 'impressed the visitors'

AMMAN (Petra) — "Jordan's wing at Frankfurt's International Fair (August 28-Sept 2) has been very successful, and visitors were impressed with the industrial products on display there," said Wing Director Ziyad Al Bakhit who returned to Amman Thursday evening.

The Jordanian wing displayed samples of Jordanian phosphates, fertilisers, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothes, leather products, and a variety of traditional crafts.

Mr. Bakhit said he briefed Western businessmen on the in-

vestment facilities and the various incentives available to investors in Jordan. The Jordanian wing served also as a platform to highlight Jordan's historical, tourist and archaeological sites along with other tourist attractions as well as the role played by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline in facilitating the travel of businessmen and tourists to Jordan, Mr. Bakhit said.

He voiced his appreciation to the Jordanian embassy in Bonn for its great assistance that helped to make the Jordanian wing a success.

Hassan congratulates Kim Il Sung

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday sent a cable of good wishes to the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung on his country's National Day.

In the cable, Prince Hassan wished the president success in serving his country, and the Korean people further prosperity and progress.

ILO vice president to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Vice President of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Dr. Saleh Barqan arrived here Thursday from Geneva for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days.

During the visit, Dr. Barqan will hold talks with Jordanian officials on a number of labour-related issues and cooperation between the ILO and Jordan in labour affairs.

Sharif leaves for Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif left for Saudi Arabia Thursday evening to take part in the 24th meeting of the World Islamic Council's constituent assembly which is due to start in Mecca on Saturday.

During the four-day meeting the assembly will discuss the issues of Palestine and Jerusalem and the recent Israeli measures directed against the Arab people.

The participants are also expected to discuss the Iraq-Iran war and the work of a mediation committee to end the Gulf war, as well as the conditions of Muslim communities in foreign nations and the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.

Number of schoolchildren totals 846,000 this year

AMMAN (Petra) — Nearly 846,000 male and female students will go to school on Saturday at the start of the 1982/83 scholastic year. Out of this number some 81,650 students will be joining the first elementary school in both private and government schools.

According to Director of Education Dr. Izzat Jaradat, nearly 32,300 teachers are now employed at various school levels in comparison with last year's 29,300. Those joining the first elementary class are five per cent more than those of last year, Dr. Jaradat added.

Curricula and Textbooks Department Director Ali Abdul Razzaq said that the ministry has made available 1,236,000 books to be distributed to schools around

the country this year. Ministry of education's schools in Jordan now number 2,822 in comparison with 2,789 last year. In addition to this number, the ministry has established rural development centres in the Jordan Valley at a cost of JD 500,000 to offer the population there vocational training and adult education, according to Dr. Abdul Razzaq.

Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal will hold a press conference Saturday at the start of the 1982/83 scholastic year. At the press conference, to be held at the comprehensive school for girls, the minister will outline Jordan's development in the field of education in the past few years and also about the various problems the ministry still faces in the course of carrying out its duties.

Phosphate exports rise in 1st six months of 1982

AQABA (Petra) — Jordan's phosphate exports through Aqaba Port in the first six months of this year registered an increase of 35,492 tonnes over figures issued in the same period of last year, according to a statistical release by

the Aqaba Port Authority. It said that some 1,990,711 tonnes of phosphate were transported through the port in the first six months of this year against 1,672,498 tonnes in the same period of last year.

Iraq to help Jordan develop telephone network

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraq's ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan said here Thursday that his country is prepared to increase its cooperation with Jordan in telephone services.

He was speaking after a meeting with Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben with whom he discussed effective means of expanding and developing telephone and postal services between the two countries.

JVA to pump water from new wells

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) has decided to pump 20 million cubic metres of water from artesian wells it had dug recently at Wadi Al Arab region, to the main water towers to be constructed south of Irbid. The additional supplies should provide Irbid and its neighbouring villages with sufficient supplies of water until 1988, according to JVA vice president Munzer Haddadin. He said that the JVA will soon start preparing tenders for the project which is expected to be completed by May 1984.



PHOTO BY YOUSSEF AL'ALBAN

Swimming contest held at Sports City

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, in attending a swimming contest held at Al Hussein Youth City Friday.

Races included the 50 metres, 100 metres and

200 metres in addition to springboard diving.

At the end of the contest, Mr. Abu Nowar distributed cups and medals to the winners, Hada Shamoun, Omar Wazni, Issa Halasa, Ra'fat Omar and Mathna Shamoun.

RSS plans seminar on road design, construction

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will hold a seminar in February 1983 on building designs and the construction of roads in Jordan, according to RSS Building Research Centre Director Rawhi Al Khatib.

Dr. Khatib has just returned from a visit to Britain where he discussed cooperation with the

British building material institute cooperation with the RSS in soil characteristics and properties and foundations of buildings. Dr. Khatib also attended an international conference on road construction in Holland at which several scientists discussed world experiences and reviewed scientific research in the field of road construction and asphalt mixtures.

University president to open seminar on medicine

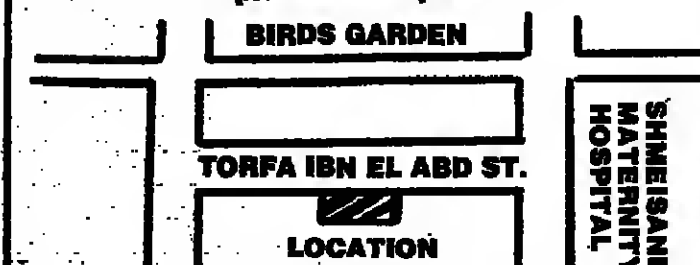
AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali opens on Saturday a seminar on medicine in Jordan.

A university spokesman said that the two-week seminar, to be held at the Faculty of Medicine is designed to increase the effectiveness of teaching and learning medical subjects and sci-

ences. Representatives from the university of Jordan's faculties of pharmacy, nursing and medicine as well as the Health Ministry, and the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services will take part in the seminar which is organised in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

DE LUXE FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

One or two bedrooms, salon, dining room, kitchen, bathroom with central heating and garage. Location: Shmeisani. Viewing from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.



RESTCO profits top JD 30,000

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Hotels and Resthouses Corporation (RESTCO) realised a JD 33,000 profit in the first six months of this year, according to a RESTCO spokesman. He said that RESTCO is now undertaking a project for expanding and improving the standard of resthouses and hotels and intensifying inspection campaigns to ensure that they offer a better service to all visitors and tourists.

RESTCO is expected to complete work on the 'Amra hotel at the 6th Circle, Jabal Amman before the end of this year, a project expected to cost JD 4 million.

Jordan Times
Tel. 667171

APARTMENT FOR RENT

One or two bedrooms. Location: University of Jordan Employees Housing Estate. Families only

Call Tel: 845002
after five o'clock.

AMERICAN WOMEN OF AMMAN

will hold their first meeting of the season on Monday, September 13

MARRIOTT HOTEL
4:00 - 6:00 P.M.

All Americans and wives of Americans welcome!

NANNY WANTED

A family with two children is in need of a nanny.

Please contact Tel: 815262 to make an appointment

FOR RENT

Beautiful new villa with all mod. cons. on university hill composed of:

1. Furnished three bedroom spacious apartment with telephone, piano, access to private library & garden.
2. Spacious one bedroom ground floor furnished or unfurnished apartment with garden & private entrance.

Could be let together or separately reasonable rent.
Tel. 25401, 44265 (307), 842900

CAR FOR SALE

Datsun Nissan saloon, four doors, 1981 model (Cherry 1500), automatic, airconditioned, with radio and stereo cassette recorder, metallic colour, customs unpaid, price JD 1,500

Call Mr. Mohammad, Tel. 669315, between 9-11 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.

GARDENS RESTAURANT AND HOTEL

Announces the completion of renovation and decoration of the premises and resumption of reservations for family parties and special occasions at the TIGER Club

ONE HUNDRED DART CLUB

For reservations, call Director General, Ass'ad Kaawar

Opening soon is the "Dart Club" - the Golden Tavern Gardens Tel: 842171/2

Under the management of Mr. Ass'ad Kawwar

Interview with Yasser Arafat

I'm not afraid of dying — my foes should worry

By Amnon Kapellouk

BEIRUT — It was in an underground parking lot on the edge of the besieged Lebanese capital that the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, met me. The decor consisted of a rickety, lacquered table with half a dozen candles stuck on either side, a few chairs and an iron bedstead.

Arafat seemed relaxed and smiling. He wore a khaki jacket and had the inevitable revolver stuck in the waistband. Around him were his closest aides, including General Abu Walid who was the only one present who did not take part in the discussion. Arafat told me during the interview that he accepted all the United Nations resolutions pertaining to Palestine as he had declared to U.S. Senator Paul N. McCloskey. He pointed out in this connection that Israel was created by a U.N. resolution voted in November 1947 which provided for dividing Palestine into two states, one Jewish, the other Arab.

He considered that the nub of the issue was recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and an independent state. To this end he proposed calling an international conference for finding a homeland for the Palestinians. After this war, he said, the Palestinian question could never be sidestepped. Is this the crunch: a decisive battle with all that means, or rather the withdrawal from Beirut? How do you see the PLO's and the Palestine people's future?

We've finally arrived at an agreement with the Lebanese government and U.S. envoy Philip Habib on the mechanism of our forces' departure to several Arab countries—Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Egypt which have agreed to take them in. But we're not ruling out the worst. Begin and Sharon could try to pull a fast one over us. I have

informed them that we've learn the lessons of Massada and the Warsaw ghetto and are ready to sacrifice ourselves if necessary. I'm not afraid of dying, it's my foes who should be worrying about its consequences. History can't be stopped. The war has shown that the Palestinians fight with courage and honour to achieve their rightful objective.

You made overtures to the United States but obtained nothing. Are you disappointed?

The United States is a great power and we'll keep on trying to influence U.S. public opinion. The United States will soon discover that it cannot ignore the will of four and a half million Palestinians.

Many Israelis wonder whether the time hasn't come for a historic reconciliation between the Jewish Israeli nation and the Arab Palestinian people, with the latter accepting a "peace of the brave" much like the one General De Gaulle spoke about in connection with Algeria.

Is there any figure in the Israeli military establishment who could remind one of General De Gaulle? I doubt it very much. That said, our National Council has adopted several resolutions on initiating a debate with Israel's democratic forces, and we're ready to establish relations with all those who recognise our right to self-determination.

The Israelis are waiting for your official recognition. Are you ready to give it to them?

Messrs. Begin and Sharon have declared on several occasions that they don't need our recognition. They've said that even if we recognise them, they'll have nothing to do with us ever. They call us Nazis, whereas what they are doing in Lebanon and the camps in Beirut calls to mind the Nazis' behaviour. I repeat what I told Mr. McCloskey: we accept all the United Nations resolutions—I repeat, all the resolutions—pertaining to the Palestinian question. Let's not forget that Israel was created by a U.N. resolution. Moreover, Israel has everything, and it's we who are being asked to recognise Israel, which for its part is flatly refusing to recognise our right to self-determination. Anything I say on recognition, I'm not going to say under duress, with Sharon's tanks surrounding us. I repeat, the question today is more than anything else that of our right to existence and self-determination.

Is Security Council Resolution 242 among those with which you have acceptable?

You know very well this resolution considers our problem solely as a problem of refugees. In 1977, the Carter administration proposed we accept the resolution while emphasising our reservations on it. We agreed to the proposal on three conditions: the opening of a dialogue between the United States and the PLO, recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. I don't need to say that communications were broken off. Since then our National Council has adopted several texts concerning this subject. Besides, since when has Begin become the great champion of Resolution 242? Let's not forget he quit the national union government in August 1970 in protest against Mrs. Golda Meir's acceptance of Resolution 242 which, according to him, implied withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Some Israelis say you will not be satisfied with a state on the West Bank and Gaza and would consequently become a threat to Israel.

Rubbish! I don't understand such statements. Israel's the most powerful military force in the Middle East. How can you be afraid of a Palestinian state which will take 20 years to be able to stand on its own feet? The Israeli military establishment thinks it will be able to lord it over the region because of its techniques and the U.S. money behind it. But for how long? One must look for ways to live with the countries in the region and not create artificial problems. It's up to the Israelis to find solutions for the Palestinian tragedy which they created.

Your national charter is a weapon in your political opponents' hands. Children in Israeli schools learn the articles of this charter which denies Israel the right to exist, rejects recognition of the Jews as a people and declares that the armed struggle is the only way to obtain a state.

We have often pointed out, through our National Council, that the armed struggle is no longer the only way. Many things have been said about this charter and attempts have been made to interpret it in a tendentious way. To put an end to these ambiguities, I'm now proposing to convene, after this war, a symposium bringing together Arab, Israeli and Palestinian thinkers for examining all these questions and arriving at conclusions. The symposium could ultimately be held somewhere in Europe under the authority of an organisation or political party chosen by common consent.

The Palestinian perception of the changes that have taken place in the last few years has clearly changed. We've not become ossified in our attitudes. It's Begin who has become completely fossilised.

What about the attacks on Israeli

civilians? I've always been politically and ideologically against such operations. I do, however, understand the motives of some desperate Palestinians who resort to such methods, but I've always opposed them. I say so as chairman of the PLO and head of the Palestinian revolution. It should be pointed out that in certain specific cases, as in Munich or the Savoy Hotel siege, the deaths of innocent people would have been avoided if the Israelis had not opened fire. What Begin and Sharon have done in Lebanon, the indiscriminate bombing of Beirut which last week left 500 civilian dead, will remain an indelible stain on the hands of Israeli leaders.

Finally, what have you to tell the Israelis?

I'm ringed here, and am addressing Israeli soldiers as well as ordinary citizens: I tell them—stop. Military arrogance won't break us. I'd like to say a word to Colonel Elie Geva, who humane position and refusal to take part in an attack on Beirut I appreciate in spite of our differences. His is a noble attitude inspired by true Jewish values. Peace will reign over the Holy Land in spite of the arrogance of those leaders for whom brute strength is the only guiding rule in the life of a nation. I invite New Outlook's "Peace Now" movement militants and all those who recognise our right to self-determination to visit Beirut and see the destruction and suffering of its inhabitants. A day will come when the Israelis will be ashamed and will want to forget what their leaders have done to the Palestinian people in this summer of 1982 in Lebanon.

— From Le Monde

Choice between peace and tragedies

THE ADOPTION by Arabs of a new plan for peace in the Middle East is of great significance. Not only does the move represent an historic achievement in that Arabs have finally come to agree on what they want, but it also presents the world with a new opportunity to realise peace and stability in a volatile region so torn by war and rife with human suffering.

The eight-point plan may not exactly be the ultimate formula that will solve everybody's problems. Yet, there is little doubt that what the Arabs have just concluded represents fully the other side of the Middle Eastern equation.

We have seen Israel reject U.S. President Reagan's proposals, and we have known all along that the Israelis will not accept even to visualise what Arabs think about peace or how to achieve it. What we are left with today, therefore, is not necessarily a one-sided equation but rather one that will not balance.

If the implicit recognition offered by Arabs is not enough for Israel, and U.S. guarantees will not do; what is it that the Arabs can now expect? American hints that the Begin government will fall in the course of a momentous peace process cannot be a substitute for firm beliefs in the rights of all peoples to live in peace and dignity and readiness to do something about them. It may be unfair to ask the U.S. to force Israel out of its dilemma through a show of muscles, but it is fair, and right, to stop men like Begin and Sharon from leading us all to more wars and destruction for no better reasons than revenge and vengeance.

We cannot be sure whether the tragedy in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion could have been avoided if the Arabs had resolved themselves to accept King Fahd's plan last November. But what is certain today is that unless the new opportunity for peace in the Middle East is seized, there will be many more tragedies compared to what Lebanon will look like a scar on the toe.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Fez clears Arab skies

Normalisation of inter-Arab relations has undergone a long way towards accomplishment, according to reports from Fez, Morocco. Positive tendencies have characterised its meetings, a fact abundantly accentuated in Prime Minister Mudar Badran's talk to Jordanian correspondents at Fez.

The Fez summit must have made a good deal of effort to bridge gaps and restore mutual trust through open and sincere dialogue between Arab heads of state. Such trust is essential for a new Arab reality to face present and future challenges.

The prevalence and continuity of a positive and healthy pan-Arab climate in various conditions have constantly been a basic need, regardless of varying views and controversial outlooks to some particular issues.

Dialogue and debate have proved to be the only fruitful approach to settle differences; because spreading enmity and resorting to mass media campaigns and counter-campaigns could only

harm the general Arab cause and greatly help the common enemy.

It is only fair to say that Jordan has always propagated and worked for Arab solidarity. His Majesty the King has never spared a chance to carry out his national responsibilities in normalising inter-Arab relations, none the less at Fez, guaranteeing mutual understanding among Arab leaders and creating a pan-Arab positive atmosphere.

The success to be achieved by the summit in this concern will evidently indicate that joint Arab action is proceeding in its right direction.

The Arab citizen, who has suffered a lot from abnormal internal atrocities, looks up to his leadership meeting in Fez to help him restore his confidence in the future and regain his belief in his nation's ability to occupy its proper positions, defend its lawful rights and safeguard national identity and aspirations from all dangers.

Al Dustour: The summit: Decisions and commitments

His Majesty the King, in harmony with his nationalist convictions and concern for the present and future welfare of the nation, has directed tireless efforts to the normalisation of inter-Arab relations and creating a fraternal atmosphere at the Fez summit meetings. Such an atmosphere proved to be of primary importance for guaranteeing a fruitful debate on agenda topics and finalising integrated decisions.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran's talk to Jordanian correspondents at Fez reiterated this fact and emphasised its significance. Jordan's stand has invariably been grounded on basic nationalist convictions tested by time and events.

On top of such convictions stands our firm belief that any effort outside a nationalist-orientated framework will prove futile and accomplish no tangible results in drawing plans or attempting their implementation.

We have invariably warned against the danger of dis-integration and marginal differences. Nec-

less to say, to us the higher interests of the Arab homeland and nation are our top priority and demand our full attention.

This has been our main preoccupation with past summits and all through our dealings with the Palestinian question at both the regional and the international levels.

The 12th Arab summit closed on Thursday. We reiterate our view that the significance of any resolution lies in the respect it receives, and in its being honoured by all.

The atmosphere that dominated the Fez summit provides us with great confidence that joint Arab action is regaining vigour—a matter of great importance to possess when talking to the world.

The world, with all its groupings, will find no difficulty in dealing with us as a nation that has arrived at a subtle, integrated attitude and not as a group of capitals. The greatest expectations are those that rise from the dark pits of despair. The noblest triumphs are those of the vanquished.

Keen interest in what Helmut Schmidt has to say about the state of the coalition

By Paul Radford

Reuter

BONN — A recent newspaper cartoon showed the wreck of a ship named "Coalition" on the rocks but with a grimly determined West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt still manning the helm.

The cartoon in the conservative, Frankfurter Allgemeine reflected a feeling increasingly aired in the media that the coalition of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD) and the Liberal Free Democrats (FPD) is dead but the chancellor won't let it lie down.

Mr. Schmidt gives his state of the nation address to the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) this Thursday. But most political observers will be looking with keener interest at what he has to say about the state of the coalition.

Chancellor since 1974 when he

took over from Willy Brandt, Mr. Schmidt recently signalled his intention of continuing in office until the next federal elections due in 1984.

But every way he turns he faces problems which refuse to go away. The West German post-war economic miracle is now confined to history. Mr. Schmidt's much-vaunted ostpolitik has more or less been put on ice and even the normally solid relations with the United States are showing some signs of strain.

But his biggest immediate headache is still the coalition. As the bickering between the uneasy partners grows to a crescendo only the personal authority of the chancellor and his obvious determination to stay in power appears to be holding the two parties together.

The SPD and FDP have ruled in tandem since 1969 and survived many crises, particularly in the last



Helmut Schmidt

two years. But inter-party feuding has never before reached such a pitch and the odds on a final break-up this autumn are soaring.

The two parties nearly split last year in a long-running dispute over the budget, a thorny issue which emphasises the ideological differences between the free-market Liberals and the more welfare-state-oriented Social Democrats.

Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein tried to head off a repeat of that lengthy row by insisting on a deadline for agreement on the 1983 budget by early July.

The coalition again teetered on the brink of collapse but met the deadline, only for budget arguments to rear up again within weeks over whether the economic figures it is based on are up to date.

Blow-by-blow account

The renewed dispute led Economics Minister Otto Lamsdorff, an FDP right-winger known to favour a switch in partners and a link with the Conservative Christian Democrats (CDU), to suggest openly that the liberals may leave the coalition.

Mr. Schmidt felt obliged last week to issue an extraordinary rap on the knuckles at a cabinet meeting to Mr. Lamsdorff and to make it known publicly that he had done so.

He authorised government spokesman Klaus Boelling to repeat a blow-by-blow account of their cabinet altercation to the media, expressing his irritation over interviews and speeches made by the economics minister.

Political observers interpreted the rebuke as a clear signal to the FDP to stop arguing or leave the government. Some said the open hostility showed the coalition was a spent force.

The Hesse state elections on September 26 look likely to prove crucial for the coalition. The FDP, stung by a string of poor results in recent local polls, has already announced it is ending its coalition with the SPD in the State assembly, the last such link outside Bonn.

With the strong rise of the environmentalist "Greens" party, the FDP is no longer the nation's third political force.

In June elections in Hamburg the FDP failed to gain the five per cent of the vote needed to take seats in the assembly and recent polls suggest it will do no better in Hesse.

The party may conclude at its national congress in November that in a fight for its survival there is nothing to be lost by a switch in partners in Bonn, political observers say.

Sources close to Mr. Schmidt say he would carry on with a minority government if the FDP leaves the coalition, a move clearly calculated to limit the liberals' room for manoeuvre.

If he refuses to go, Mr. Schmidt could only be ousted if parliament passed a so-called constructive vote of no confidence, naming a chancellor to succeed him.

The FDP leader, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, might be reluctant to force such a vote unless he was sure his party's left wing would overcome its severe reservations about CDU leader Helmut Kohl, who many con-

sider a colourless character.

Hard to continue

However, Mr. Schmidt would find it hard to continue in office if the CDU wins the Hesse election outright, gaining the right to more seats in the Bundestag (upper house of parliament) and a majority to block government legislation.

With his coalition troubles and the SPD's popular support slipping to just over 30 per cent as voters grow weary of the party's long spell in power, the chancellor could do with some cheerful news on the economic horizon to boost his hopes.

Mr. Schmidt is likely to remind parliament in his state of the nation address that an annual inflation rate of just over five per cent shows the country is coping better with recession than most Western nations.

"West Germany still has by far the healthiest economy of all the great industrial nations of North America and Europe," he said recently. But there are still enough disturbing signs to alarm a population brought up on the economic miracle.

Unemployment is surging upwards and August's figure of 1.8 million out of work, 7.4 per cent of the workforce, was the highest ever recorded. The rate of bankruptcies in the first half of the year was 50 per cent on last year.

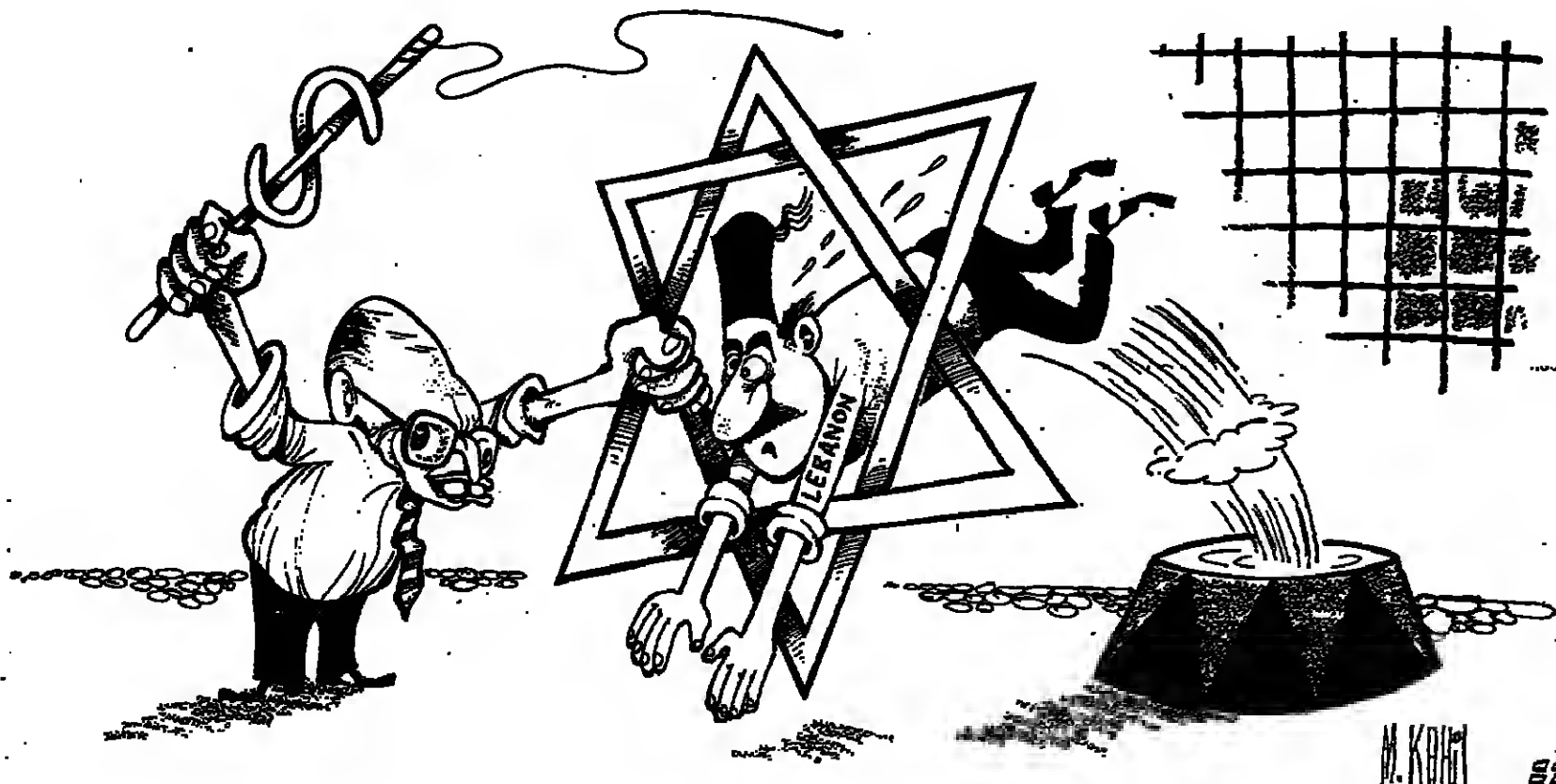
The decision by one of the country's largest companies, electrical firm AEG-Telefunken, to call in the receivers last month also provided a forceful reminder that all is not well in West German industry.

Mr. Schmidt pins much of the blame for the country's economic ills on high U.S. interest rates. But his attacks on American monetary policies during a recent private visit to the U.S. did not please West German conservatives, concerned that he may harm exports and the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe.

At one time Mr. Schmidt could point to the success of his ostpolitik in easing tensions between West Europe and the Soviet bloc whenever he was under pressure.

But since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the imposition of martial law in Poland little has been heard of ostpolitik.

The only real encouragement the chancellor has left is his personal standing in the nation, though down from its peak of a few years ago, is still far higher than that of any other politician. It may be what keeps him firmly at the helm.



By Robert Powell
Reader

Argentine experience in Falklands is on exhibit

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine soldiers in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands lived in small two-man tents and were given whisky to keep the cold at bay.

These are some of the details emerging from an exhibition on Argentina's 74-day occupation of the bleak South Atlantic archipelago, which opened in Buenos Aires recently.

Throughout the Falklands conflict, which ended with Britain's recapture of the islands in June, the Argentine public was starved of details about what conditions were like for their troops.

The exhibition, mounted by the

armed forces, provides a glimpse of the problems involved and how they were tackled.

The troops lived mostly in two-man canvas tents, provided with sleeping bags. The individual ration packs on display show a diet of tinned stew and cream cracker biscuits, with each meal pack containing a miniature bottle of Argentine Old Smuggler Whisky to protect the soldier against the biting winter cold.

Also shown is the soldier's simple medical kit, consisting of aspirin, water purifying tablets and

basic dressings.

The exhibition also shows some of the Argentine-made arms used in the conflict and examples of military technology developed to meet specific needs in the fighting.

Munitions on display range from huge 155 mm artillery shells to the small plastic land mines which now litter the countryside around the Falklands capital of Port Stanley.

The exhibition reveals some of the problems facing air force jet fighters which attacked the British fleet by skimming low over the sea

to avoid detection by radar.

Low-level flight at high speed covered the pilots' windscreens with a layer of salt which cut down their visibility, but the Argentine military research establishment *Chiefa* developed a silicone spray which was applied to the screen before each flight, solving the problem.

Chiefa also made heat-emitting decoys which the planes dropped while approaching their targets in order to confuse anti-aircraft missiles guided by infra-red heat homing in on their own engines.

Some of these decoys, about the size of a table napkin ring, are on display at the exhibition. An accompanying note says that at least two U.S.-built anti-aircraft missiles incorporating the latest in weapons technology were known to have been diverted from their targets by these simple devices.

Another method used by the Argentine Skyhawk and Mirage jets to protect themselves from missile fire was to let off bundles of chaff pieces of metal foil which distorted the plane's shape on radar screens and were intended

to fool radar-guided missiles. The British ships also fired off similar material to protect themselves from Exocet air-to-sea guided missiles fired by Argentine planes.

In addition to fighting equipment, the exhibition also shows mementoes of the war, such as the ship's sextant of the General Belgrano, saved when the Argentine cruiser was sunk by a British torpedo.

There is even a lump of Falklands peat and a rounded stone, brought back from the islands by

the defeated Argentine forces. Argentina's lack of military success in the Falklands fighting is reflected by the type of exhibit in the section labelled "Equipment captured in the Malvinas."

This includes the black uniform of a Falklands policeman and the pullover and jacket worn by a member of the Falkland Islands defence force. This small unit of local part-time soldiers helped defend the islands before the Argentine occupation in April.

There is also a tatty combat jacket

without markings and a beater, small trophies compared with the millions of dollars worth of equipment left behind by the Argentine forces after their surrender.

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70m javelin throw gives Greece its first ever European athletics title

ATHENS (R) — East Germany helped themselves to four more gold medals at the European Athletics Championships Thursday, but it was Greece's first ever European title that brought the 80,000 crowd to their feet.

It was in expectation of a Greek victory in the women's javelin that every seat in the magnificent new Olympic stadium was filled. And the sturdily-built Anna Verouli did not disappoint her following.

A massive fifth throw of 70.02 metres, a championship record, gave her the gold medal by more than two metres from East German Antje Keimpe. To add to the jubilant scenes, Sofia Sakraka, the second Greek thrower, was third.

East Germany increased their tally of gold medals to nine after 23 events. They won both men's and women's 200 metres to complete a clean sweep of the sprints, while Udo Beyer and Lutz Dombrowski carried off the shot and long jump titles with dominant performances.

After the disappointment of winning only one title on the first three days of the championships, the Soviet Union rallied slightly with wins in a poor pole vault competition and the women's 3,000 metres.

Thursday's other two titles went to bespectacled West German Hartmut Weber in the men's 400 metres and Poland's Lucyna Kalk in the women's 100 metres hurdles. Both achieved championship records.

The men's 200 metres provided the closest finish of the day with East German Olaf Prenzler just holding off the fast-finishing Cameron Sharp of Britain.

Once again all eyes turned to watch the replay on the huge screens at either end of the stadium but even this failed to provide conclusive evidence of the results.

The electronic timing separated the two men by one hundredth of a second with Prenzler timed in 20.46 seconds.

East Germany and Britain also filled the first two places in the women's 200 metres but this time there was no doubt about the result with Baerbel Woeckel striding home impressively in 22.04 seconds. Kathy Smallwood took the silver in 22.13.

The massive form of Udo Beyer dominated the shot. His first effort of 20.91 metres would have been enough to take the gold but he made sure with a final throw of 21.50.

Lutz Dombrowski shrugged off his poor form, before the championships to win the long jump with an outstanding sequence of jumps, none of which dropped below eight metres. His winning effort was 8.41 metres compared with the 8.19 of Spanish silver medalist Antoni Corgos.

The biggest disappointment of the day was a lacklustre pole vault competition which ended with Soviet gold medalist Alexander Krupsky tossing his pole aside in disgust when he was time-faulted on his last jump.

Krupsky, compatriot Vladimir Polyakov, the world record holder, and Atanas Tarev of Bulgaria filled the first three places. All cleared 5.60 metres and the finishing order was decided by a countback of failures.

Krupsky, with one more attempt left at 5.65 metres, broke off his approach when an announcement distracted him and he was not given another chance when his two-minute time allowance ran out.

Svetlana Ulmasova of the Soviet Union won the women's 3,000 metres but failed to threaten her world record despite a tearaway last lap when she left all behind except Romania's Marica Puica.

Tambay leads in Grand Prix practice

MONZA, Italy (R) — Patrick Tambay of France set the fastest time of one minute 29.275 seconds in Friday's first official practice for the Italian Formula One Grand Prix on Sunday.

Tambay led the practice session despite minor discomfort from a neck injury which kept him out of last month's Swiss Grand Prix at Dijon, France.

His Ferrari was one of eight cars to beat last year's best official practice time of 1:33.457. Turbo-charged Ferraris, Brabhams and Renaults captured the six best times.

A large crowd of more than 25,000 was there to hail the homecoming of Ferrari's freelance driver Mario Andretti.

Now a U.S. citizen, the 42-year-old Italian-born Andretti achieved the sixth-fastest time of 1:31.474.

He said later he might have gone faster if he had made more use of the two sets of qualifying tyres which always enable drivers to record faster times in practice than in the race.

Lloyd tipped to beat Jaeger in U.S. Open semi-final

NEW YORK (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd, chasing her sixth women's singles title in eight years, meets Andrea Jaeger and Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia plays Pam Shriver Friday in the semi-finals of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

Second-seeded Lloyd is tipped to beat 17-year-old Jaeger, the number four seed, even though Jaeger has beaten her three times in four meetings this year. Lloyd holds a 7-3 career edge, having won their first six matches.

Fifth-seeded Mandlikova, runner-up to Lloyd in the 1980 final, is given the edge over Shriver, the seventh seed, who knocked out top-seeded Martina Navratilova in the fourth round.

The women's final will be played on Saturday, along with the men's semi-finals. The men's final will be on Sunday.

In the men's semifinals, top-seeded John McEnroe, seeking his

fourth consecutive Open title, plays third seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and second seed Jimmy Connors goes against fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

Connors, three times an Open Champion and the only player to win the event on three different surfaces—grass, clay and asphalt—reached the semi-finals with Vilas Thursday.

Connors lost his serve only once in beating amateur Rodney Harmon, the top-ranked U.S. Collegiate player, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. Harmon, ranked 221st internationally, had upset eighth-seeded Eliot Teltscher in five sets in the fourth round.

Vilas, who had been eliminated in the fourth round each year since winning the Open on clay at Forest Hills in 1977, advanced Thursday night when he routed another unseeded player, Tom Gulikson, the left-handed member of

the Gulikson twins, who is ranked 80th, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Vilas took only one hour and 36 minutes to dispose of 31-year-old Gulikson, who had never gone beyond the second round in five previous opens.

By beating Harmon, Connors reached the semi-finals for the ninth consecutive year. He won the Open title in 1974, 1976 and 1978.

Lloyd has reached the semi-finals every year since she first competed in the Open in 1971. But both she and Jaeger have been hit by aches and pains during the tournament and their performance could be affected.

Lloyd weat down with food cramp last Sunday and tried unsuccessfully to have her third round match postponed.

On Wednesday, after beating Bonnie Gadusek in the quarter-finals, she forfeited a women's doubles match she was due to play that night with Billie Jean King. Tournament officials said she was suffering from cramp, but declined to elaborate.

Jaeger, meanwhile, complained of foot and groin ailments during the tournament. And, after recovering to beat amateur Gretchen Rush in three sets on Wednesday, said she had suffered periodic headaches since hitting her head against a locker door earlier this week.

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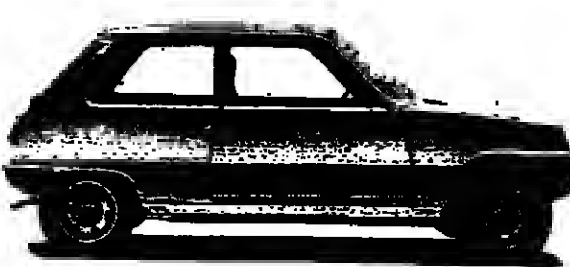
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IMF-World Bank conference ends on note of optimism

TORONTO (R) — World financial leaders have ended a major conference on a note of moderate optimism about prospects for pulling the world's economy out of recession and preventing a collapse of the international banking structure.

The four-day annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank was dominated by worry about the persistent economic malaise and Third World debt problems, especially the current financial crisis in Mexico.

When it opened, there was a wide gap between the United States and other countries on how much to increase the financial resources available to the two lending organizations.

The Reagan administration initially opposed anything but a modest increase in the contributions, called quotas, that member countries make to the IMF to finance its operations.

This was partly because the United States, as the biggest member of the IMF, would have to pay the most.

But by the end of the meeting Thursday, the Americans had indicated they were ready to make a significant compromise on this issue and progress had also been made on other fronts.

The night before the conference ended, donor countries reached an accord heading off a funding crisis for a World Bank affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), that makes interest-free loans to the poorest nations.

Countries that contribute to the IDA agreed to put up \$2 billion in the 1984 financial year to keep it solvent.

Partly because of these developments, the mood at the end of the conference was moderately optimistic despite the lack of any breakthrough in talks on the Mexican crisis that were conducted on

the fringes of the conference.

"It was a very conciliatory meeting," World Bank President Tom Clausen told a closing press conference. "We are less discouraged than we were when it began."

He said many problems and frustrations persisted but he believed the economic picture would improve.

"We should not be overwhelmed by the present situation," he said.

Mr. Clausen said he was cheered by progress against inflation in the United States and recent declines in interest rates which he said should help spur recovery and make it less costly for the World Bank to borrow in U.S. capital markets.

The IMF's Managing Director, Jacques de Larosiere, adopted a similar tone in his closing remarks.

He said he was encouraged by the decision of industrial countries to work toward agreement by

April on a fresh supply of funds for the IMF.

He also said the agency would have enough resources to carry on its mission of assisting countries burdened by balance of payments problems.

In other positive developments, Mr. Clausen announced that the World Bank would carry out a preliminary assessment of Lebanon's reconstruction needs following the conflict between Israeli and Palestinian forces.

And Mr. de Larosiere said Argentina may be prepared to drop economic and trade sanctions imposed against Britain during the Falkland Islands conflict as part of an overall economic reform plan it would adopt in return for an IMF loan.

He said Argentina, which like Mexico has a heavy debt burden, had made the request for a loan during the Toronto meeting. He did not say how much money would be involved.

U.S. imposes sanctions on three British firms

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has incurred the wrath of Britain, traditionally a close ally, by imposing a ban on exports of oil and gas equipment to a British firm which shipped turbines for the Soviet gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

The firm, John Brown Engineering, was the fourth overseas company punished by Washington for sending U.S.-related equipment or technology to the Soviet Union for the pipeline.

The U.S. acted against the firm and three of its subsidiaries Thursday after John Brown shipped four gas turbines from Scotland aboard a Soviet freighter. There was swift and angry reaction in London.

But Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige made clear at a news conference that the United States has left open the door to possible lifting of President Reagan's sanctions.

He added however that they would not end unless Western allies could come up with alternative pressure against the Soviet Union over Poland.

"If a unified approach that was more effective than the sanctions could be devised, we would have to listen very hard," Mr. Baldrige said.

In London, a Downing Street spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: "The British government regrets the U.S. decision and will have to study it before making up its mind what its reaction is going to be."

Well-informed sources said Mrs. Thatcher was enraged by the move. She was against any attempt by the U.S. administration to interfere with British commercial interests, despite her general overall support for its policies.

The American decision prompted angry reaction from British politicians of all parties.

John Smith, the opposition Labour Party's spokesman on trade, wrote to Mrs. Thatcher describing the embargo as "the most serious international trade crisis between Britain and the United States since World War II."

Conservative Member of Parliament John Stokes said: "This sort of behaviour by the U.S. is hardly that of our closest ally."

Mr. Reagan banned shipments of pipeline equipment produced with U.S. technology because of what he termed Moscow's cooperation in Poland's martial law crackdown.

Export sanctions imposed Thursday also apply to John Brown Engineering Gas Turbines Ltd, John Brown Engineering (International) Ltd, and Masood John Brown Ltd.

Britain orders two more firms to defy U.S. embargo

LONDON (R) — Britain Friday ordered two more firms to defy the U.S. embargo on equipment for the Siberian pipeline only hours after Washington announced sanctions against the Scottish turbine builders John Brown.

The two small companies, both American-owned, have contracts worth over £10 million (\$17 million) to supply the Soviet Union with fire-fighting gear and radio antennae.

Announcing the action, taken under the protection of trade interest act, the Trade Department said Britain had no wish to escalate the row over President Reagan's embargo policy but was determined to defend its national interests.

"It will endeavour to persuade the U.S. government to rescind the order," the department said.

France, Britain are on brink of trade war, European leaders say

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community officials Friday voiced fears that France and Britain are on the brink of a bitter farm trade war.

The two countries, traditional protagonists in disputes over the Community's agricultural policies, are now embroiled in a row over poultry and lamb sales.

Britain, which has effectively sealed off its market to French poultry and eggs for a year, has indicated that it has no intention of relaxing stringent health rules.

In retaliation, France has started to impose veterinary tests on imports of British lamb to discover whether it has been fattened with dangerous hormones. The resulting delays drastically reduce the meat's value.

British officials say their poultry rules, requiring exhaustive health checks on imported turkeys, chickens and eggs, are needed to protect British flocks from the virulent Newcastle disease.

But France, whose suspicions are shared by many officials at the Community's headquarters here, says the measures are designed to protect British producers.

The dispute has come to a head because British shops are now plac-

ing their orders in the run-up to Christmas.

French producers fear that like last year they will be excluded from a Turkey market estimated to be worth some \$10 million.

The European Commission has told Britain it must obey a European court ruling to relax its regulations by Sept. 20.

But British officials say that although it will not defy the court, Britain intends to introduce a different set of regulations which will maintain tight health controls.

That, said the Community officials, has provoked French health authorities to halt two shipments of British lamb for tests to determine whether they contain hormones.

The tests have involved freezing of the meat, which cuts its value by 40 per cent. If they were extended to all shipments British lamb sales would effectively dry up.

British farmers have protested about the tests to Community Agriculture Commissioner Poul Dalsgaard, but the officials said that as long as Britain maintained its tough stance over poultry the two sides would remain on a collision course.

Recession hits shipping industry

LONDON (R) — A record nine per cent of the world's shipping tonnage is standing idle because of the worst recession in the industry since the 1930s, the general council of British Shipping said Friday.

The figure for tankers is even higher at 16 per cent.

A total of 987 ships were laid up around the world in July, the latest month for which statistics are available, the council said. It reported a jump in idle tonnage of five million tonnes from June to July, bringing the total to 64.5 million tonnes, 55.2 million tonnes of it representing idle tankers.

The monthly index of tramp ship charters was down to 79 in August, its lowest point ever, from 217 in August 1980. The index is based on a 1 level set in 1976.

"Tonnage has fallen because of the impact of new technology," commented Patrick Shovelton, director-general of the council. "But the overriding reasons are the deep effect of the world economic recession on shipping and severe competition from lower-cost and subsidised operators."

Mr. Shovelton added: "In the bulk and tanker trades, the bottom has fallen out of the market. Rates are hopelessly inadequate and do not even cover operating costs in most cases."

He said Britain was now a high-cost carrier and its merchant fleet could shrink unless there was a spurt of new orders encouraged by some form of government incentive for investment.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices dropped sharply though selling pressure was light, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was off 14.3 at 576.2.

A pessimistic statement from Thorn at its annual meeting and poor results from second line companies helped push prices lower in a thin market. Thorn lost 50p to 398. GEC, which told its annual meeting trading conditions continue to be difficult, fell 23p to 1.145. Plessey, firm recently in line with other defence stocks, lost 18p to 550 on profit-taking.

U.S. shares were narrowly mixed. Government bonds declined in line with U.S. bonds after the House of Representatives overrode a presidential veto on a spending bill, dealers said.

The weakness of sterling and a rise in rates at Friday's treasury bill tender underpinned the weaker trend and bonds ended 1 1/4 point lower at the longer end.

Glaxo lost 22p to 778 on further comment on the "zantac" drug. Tricentrol ended 20p lower at 202 after news of a \$28 million rights issue while Shell and B.P. lost 6p and 10p respectively. Gold shares fluctuated with the bullion price to end slightly easier on the day.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7140/50	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2365/68	Canadian dollars	
	2.5020/30	West German marks	
	2.7430/50	Dutch guilders	
	2.1355/70	Swiss francs	
	47.72/77	Belgian francs	
	7.0825/75	French francs	
	1410.00/1411.00	Italian lire	
	262.00/30	Japanese yen	
	6.2250/70	Swedish crowns	
	6.9240/60	Norwegian crowns	
	8.8950/9000	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	445.00/447.00	U.S. dollars	

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

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"Weren't you suspicious at all? I mean, really, the Book-of-the-Minute club!"

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make plans to have greater abundance in the days ahead. Not a time for emotional arguments. Look for modern methods to increase your productivity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Bringing your finest talents to those who can help you commercialize on them is wise. Go after personal desires later.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make those changes at home that are necessary for greater comfort. Discuss future plans with congenials.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Put new ideas to work that will help you become more productive in your line of endeavor. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now formulate a plan that will improve your financial status. Take no chances with a trickster.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have to be more objective in your thinking to gain your aims. Make plans to have more security and prosperity in the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't try to limit yourself where your activities are concerned or you could lose out where it counts the most.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Discuss new ideas with good friends and gain their cooperation. Forget past mistakes, but don't make them again.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be determined in the handling of important business affairs and get excellent results. Obtain the data you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Studying the new and unexplored fields of your career is a step toward advancement now. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find new ways of handling your responsibilities and get good results. Stop being so thoughtless in your routines.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more enthused about a new activity and get the results you want. Make long-range plans for the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have to use modern methods now if you wish to gain your aims. Take a new kind of treatment for your health.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will realize that changes must be made to improve conditions and bring out the fine potential in this chart. Make sure you give the right ethical training early in life. There is a great deal of musical talent in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Dorothea E. Shipp

ACROSS

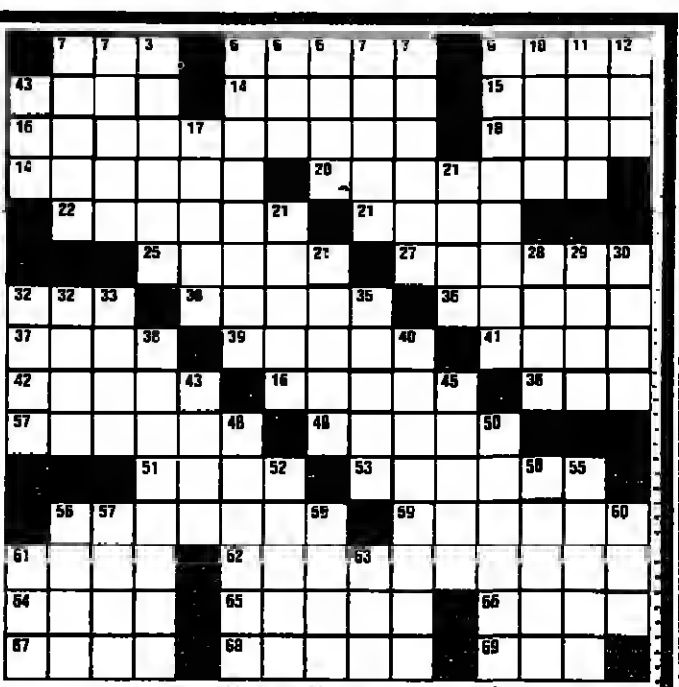
1 Do sums
4 Cherot
9 Titled lady
13 Peek—
14 Geneva's river
15 — Betor
16 Party adjuncts
18 Coe's forte
19 Immerses
20 Sound unit
22 Group of nine
24 Irrational number
25 Jewish celebration
27 Showed one's feelings

DOWN

1 Lesson
2 Baker's number
3 Seniors
4 Man with a cause
5 Christian symbol
6 Spur
7 Banoroff and Baxter
8 Sava
9 Stupid one
10 "I cannot tell—"
11 Shopping area
12 Vene letters
13 Hrt end Capone
17 Haste

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. SUMS, 4. CHEROT, 9. LADY, 13. PEAK, 14. RIVER, 15. BETOR, 16. PARTY, 18. COE, 19. IMMERSES, 20. SOUND, 22. GROUP, 24. IRRATIONAL, 25. JEWISH, 27. SHOWED. DOWN: 1. LESSON, 2. BAKER, 3. SENIORS, 4. MAN, 5. CHRISTIAN, 6. SPUR, 7. BANOROFF, 8. SAVA, 9. STUPID, 10. I CANNOT TELL, 11. SHOPPING, 12. VENE, 13. HRT, 17. HASTE.



WORLD

Marshal Ye absent from China's council of elders

PEKING (R) — China announced Friday the names of a new 172-member council of elders, but against all predictions the aged Marshal Ye Jianying, de facto head of state, was not among them.

The council—officially the central advisory commission—was set up by the current 12th party congress to provide a face-saving way for veteran revolutionaries to make way for younger men.

As expected, party strongman Deng Xiaoping, 78, widely thought to have devised the scheme, was among the commission's members elected Friday.

But Marshal Ye, 85, believed to have voiced reservations felt in senior army circles to Mr. Deng's reformist policies, was absent from the list published by the New China News Agency (NCNA).

Diplomatic analysts said they were surprised and puzzled by the non-participation of Ye Jianying on the commission, which they said was created to handle the withdrawal from active life of just such national heroes.

Two other old marshals, Nie Rongzhen and Xu Xiangqian, were also absent, instead retaining seats on the ruling party central committee.

Another surprise was the absence from the list of two former

party vice-chairman, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, both 77. This virtually ensured that Mr. Deng would chair the body, which will have a consultative role towards the party leadership.

Marshal Ye, one of the great survivors of the Chinese revolution, is now infirm. During televised sessions of the congress he has been seen closely attended by nurses and had to be helped to stand for the national anthem.

But he was alert enough to read to short speech to congress delegates last Monday, the content of which received only scant attention from analysts until now.

After speaking of the need for old men to make way for "comrades in their prime", Marshal Ye said: "I am now 85, failing in health and unable to do as much as I would like. For the sake of our party's cause, I have time and again asked to retire from my leading position."

"However, until the central committee decides to grant this, I will do the best I can and devote myself to the party."

Political analysts said that, for reasons that were not immediately clear, the central committee had decided against Marshal Ye's retirement.

One analyst said it seemed to be a setback for Mr. Deng, who had

clearly hoped to take such party veterans with him to the "second line," replacing them with younger and more able administrators.

Soviet political signal

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has sent what amounts to an important political signal to China by refraining from all criticism of the Chinese Communist Party congress.

A TASS news agency story on the congress with reports by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and General Secretary Hu Yaobang was printed prominently in all major Moscow newspapers including the Communist Party daily Pravda.

Unusually, the TASS account summarised both speeches in neutral language more often used in reporting from other Soviet bloc countries than in stories from China.

The relative warmth of the TASS account, published after a delay of several days, came after several months of Kremlin efforts to put some warmth back into its relations with Peking, which have been icy for most of the last 20 years.

The TASS report is expected to set the keynote for further Soviet analyses of the Chinese Party congress in the next few days and weeks which could further improve the atmosphere between Moscow and Peking.

But really substantial steps to improve relations are expected to take much longer to emerge.

Ariane malfunctions

PARIS (R) — The European space launcher Ariane plunged back to earth shortly after take-off Friday on its first commercial mission to put two satellites into orbit, a mission spokesman said.

"The mission was a failure ... the rocket probably fell into the sea, but the causes are still a mystery," said a spokesman for the European Space Agency (ESA).

Ariane 1-5 blasted off from Kourou in French Guiana shortly after 0200 GMT. Its first and second stages fired successfully before a propulsion or guidance problem in the final stage forced it on to a lower trajectory than planned, the spokesman said.

Speaking from the French space centre at Evry, near Paris, he said tracking stations lost all contact with the launcher.

The failure of Friday's operation is a setback to the ESA's attempts to market Ariane as an alternative to the U.S. space shuttle for contracts in the growing satellite market.

Ariane, financed by the 12 member states of the ESA, had already won 35 contracts for satellite launches, several from major U.S. communications companies. But the ESA spokesman said there might now be delays in these launches.

Experts estimated that the rocket and the two satellites cost about \$60 million, while the cost of the whole programme over the last 10 years in put at \$1 billion.

In 1980, an Ariane rocket exploded shortly after take-off on the programme's second test flight and fell into the Atlantic. The next two tests were successful.

Flight of rebel colonel may mean end of 17-year-old civil war in Chad

DOUALA, Cameroon (R) — Former southern Chad leader Abdelkader Kamougue has taken temporary refuge in neighbouring Cameroon. Cameroon State Radio reported Friday and his flight could signify the end of 17 years of war in Chad, a diplomat here said.

The radio said Col. Kamougue, who left Chad following a revolt by troops at his headquarters last week, would leave Cameroon Friday morning for an unspecified country of exile.

The colonel, who ran the richer, cotton-growing south of Chad for many years, has been in Garoua in northern Cameroon for at least the last four days, diplomatic sources said.

The radio report contradicts French news agency reports from Lagos, Nigeria, that he was at the head of an armed force surrounding the southern Chadian capital of Sarh.

Chadian leader Hissene Habre's Forces Armées du Nord (FAN) overran Chad's capital, N'Djamena, last June, chasing then President Goukouni Oueddei into exile. He is now in Algeria.

Many garrisons of Col. Kamougue's Forces Armées Tchadiennes (FAT) had turned against him in recent weeks and pledged allegiance to Mr. Habre.

The only other important leader of Chad's many armed factions, Aycl Ahmad of the Conseil Democratique Revolutionnaire (CDR), was killed by the pro-peller of his aircraft last July. His

successor, Acheick Ibn Omar, has not been heard of recently.

"I think it's about over," said one diplomat who has been closely following developments in Chad.

"If Habre can get his economic policies in order, start paying people, and attracting some real aid, I think Chad stands a chance for the

first time in 17 years of a relatively long period of security," he said.

The U.S. has already begun stepping up aid to the Habre government, with plans to charter an aircraft for regular food aid deliveries to Chad, parts of which the United Nations says are suffering from severe food shortages.

Mrs. Gandhi joins crowds mourning Lion of Kashmir

SRINAGAR, Kashmir (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Friday joined tens of thousands of chanting mourners thronging the funeral procession for Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the "Lion of Kashmir," who died on Wednesday.

An estimated 100,000 people lined the route to his lakeside grave and massed behind the funeral cortege as the flag-decked body of the 76-year-old sheikh was borne on a gun carriage.

The huge crowds chanted "allah-ha-lallah" many hearing their hearts in sorrow. The women wailed for repeated verses from the Koran as the procession slowly snaked its way along the tree-lined route to the shrine of Hazratbal, 12 kilometres down the picturesque Kashmir Valley.

The crowds repeatedly broke through the police cordon to shower the sheikh's body with flowers. He was to be buried with full military honours.

The sheikh was chief minister of the North Indian state of Jammu

and Kashmir for the past seven years and had played a major role in its politics for half a century.

Kashmir, at the centre of a long-running dispute between India and Pakistan, has been the cause of two wars since the two countries gained independence in 1947.

Mrs. Gandhi, dressed in black, drove behind the funeral cortege with senior ministerial colleagues and representatives from all over India, who had come to pay tribute to the last of the political giants who helped lead the country's freedom struggle against Britain and the princely rule of the maharajahs.

The procession took more than seven hours to reach the graveside. The sheikh was being hurried close to Hazratbal shrine, where a hair reputed to be from the Prophet Mohammad is kept. The shrine lies next to Dal Lake, in the centre of the beautiful Kashmir Valley, edged by snow-capped mountains.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'U.S. aid not to be used in the Ogaden'

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has told Somalia that American military aid in facing a renewed threat from Ethiopia is not to be used in the disputed Ogaden region. Secretary of State George Shultz said, Mr. Shultz Thursday told the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee: "We have made it clear to the government of Somalia that our support is out for the purpose of any intention that they might have in the Ogaden."

America's 1st private satellite blasts off

MATAGORDA ISLAND, Texas (R) — The first private commercial rocket in U.S. history lifted off here and flight controllers said it performed as expected on a sub-orbital flight over the Gulf of Mexico. The 11.3 metre long Minuteman missile was launched by Houston-based Space Services Inc., which hopes to become the first private satellite-launching firm.

Mubarak, Ceausescu demand political solution in Mideast

VIENNA (R) — Egypt and Romania have called on Israel to refrain from any further military action in Lebanon and to help to find a political solution to the Palestinian question, the official Romanian Agencepres news agency said Friday. Reporting on talks Thursday between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Agencepres said they agreed that the Middle East problem could be solved only by setting up an independent Palestinian state.

Radio Venceremos says 243 soldiers freed by rebels

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas have released 243 government soldiers to the Red Cross after numerous clashes over the past few months, Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas' radio, said. There was no immediate comment on the report from the Red Cross or the army.

Chilean alleges he was tortured before being exiled

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — Silvio Victorino Spinoza Sanchez, a 34-year-old Chilean glass worker and minor union official, said here he suffered electric shock torture in Santiago before being put on a plane for Brazil. Mr. Sanchez said he was refused food during the two days of torture and at the end of the ordeal he had a heart attack. He said his captors resuscitated him with heart massage and an intravenous injection and he was then left in a small cell. Mr. Sanchez said he wants to return to Chile but if that is not possible he will ask the United Nations for political refugee status in Spain or Mexico.

JAL pilot declared mentally unbalanced

TOKYO (R) — City authorities Friday ordered the confinement in a mental hospital of a Japan Airlines (JAL) pilot whose DC-8 airliner crashed in Tokyo Bay last February killing 24 people, officials said. They said the decision was taken after two psychiatrists decided that pilot Seiji Katagiri, 36, was mentally unstable and in danger of injuring himself and others. Police sources said an investigation into the accident would now focus on deciding whether JAL was to blame for allowing the mentally ill pilot to remain on flying duty.

25,983 sentenced in Turkey so far

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's martial law courts have sentenced 25,983 people since the military coup two years ago, it was disclosed. According to figures released by the office of the chief of general staff's martial law coordination department, 17,641 people are under detention and 493 people are under custody.

NATO diplomats welcome result of Dutch elections

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO diplomats Friday welcomed the results of Thursday's Dutch general elections, interpreting them as improving prospects for the acceptance of the alliance's Cruise nuclear missiles in The Netherlands.

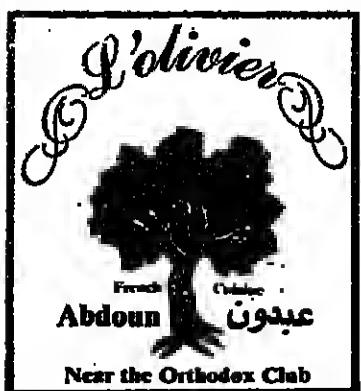
They said the results pointed to a probable centre-right coalition led by outgoing Prime Minister Andreas van Agt, a Christian Democrat who believes The Netherlands should accept deployment of 48 Cruise missiles on its soil.

Politicians in The Hague have said, however, that months of talks might now be necessary to agree to a workable coalition government.

Dutch acceptance of the 48 missiles was likely to encourage Belgium's centre-right coalition to state more clearly its willingness to take the same number, the NATO diplomats said.

Consequently, with Brussels and The Hague throwing in their lot with other NATO countries on the Cruise issue after three years of wavering, the Soviet Union would have to negotiate more seriously at the Geneva talks on limiting European medium-range nuclear missiles, they said.

Without a firm commitment from all five countries which NATO planned would take the missiles — the others being Britain, West Germany and Italy — Soviet leaders would remain hopeful of derailing the West's modernisation plans without having to make meaningful concessions, the diplomats said.



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q—I read in "Sports Illustrated" that the Katz-Cohen suit against the American Contract Bridge League for their expulsion from the League for cheating had been settled. Katz and Cohen had been paid some large sum of money, and Katz is quoted as saying that this proves that the ACBL was wrong all along. Is that indeed the case?—W.E., New Canaan, Conn.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—Hardly, although it might look that way. First of all, Katz and Cohen were not expelled from the ACBL—they signed a letter of resignation and apologized for what they had done. (The ACBL had accused them of signaling illegally by sniffs and coughs, and suspended the International Team Trials in Houston in 1977 where they were allegedly caught using those methods.)

It took them two months to realize that they had been "coerced" into signing the letter of resignation. Some people might find it strange that anyone could sign what was tantamount to a confession and then take two months to discover that he was "innocent" and had been "coerced."

Secondly, while the ACBL readmitted Katz and Cohen to the League with full privileges, one of the stipulations of the agreement was that they would wait two years before applying to the

ACBL to play together as a partnership—hardly a declaration of innocence, especially since the ACBL Board probably won't grant their request even then.

Thirdly, the amount paid to them was not by the ACBL, but by the League's insurance company. The \$75,000 they are getting toward their legal expenses is only a fraction of what they have spent over the last five years in trying to get readmitted. The insurance company is paying the ACBL an even larger sum.

But even the fact that they have been readmitted after what is virtually a five-year suspension sits badly with a large number of ACBL members. It would be interesting to see what course the ACBL would pursue should, at some tournament, a member refuse to play against either of the two players involved in the scandal.

Q.—Is there a penalty for revoking from dummy? Someone in our game occasionally fails to follow suit from dummy when it is inconvenient to do so. When we try to penalize him, he says: "Dummy can't revoke." Is he right?—C. Armstrong, Cleveland, Ohio.

A.—Dummy can revoke, but there is no penalty for dummy revoking. However, that does not mean that declarer can deliberately revoke from dummy. That is against the proprieties and the spirit of the game. In addition, either declarer can require that the revoke be corrected, and that dummy follow suit as is required by the Laws.

Pakistani politicians see U.S. envoy's views as defence of martial law regime

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's banned politicians have denounced statements published in a local newspaper which quoted American ambassador Ronald Spiers as saying the U.S. was more interested in Pakistan's existence than whether the country's military rulers held elections and restored civilian rule.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said ambassador Spiers told the Nawa-i-Waqt newspaper of Lahore that "the paramount interest of the U.S. at this time was its helping Pakistan preserve its security and independence."

The spokesman added: "The question of Pakistan's internal political structure was principally one for the people of Pakistan to resolve, not for the U.S."

The newspaper had quoted the ambassador as saying: "As far as the American people are concerned they are more interested in the existence of Pakistan than in the holding of elections."

Within hours of the newspaper appearing a number of leading politicians issued statements denouncing Mr. Spiers' remarks as showing that the U.S. was not interested in the people of Pakistan, only in America's strategic goals.

The politicians also took issue with Mr. Spiers' reported comment that there were not widespread violations of human rights in Pakistan which has been under martial law rule since President

Mohammad Zia Ul Haq came to power in a 1977 coup.

Since 1979 political activity has been banned in Pakistan and number of political workers are in jail or under house arrest.

Khwaja Khairuddin, secretary of an umbrella organisation of eight main political parties called the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), said the U.S. government had double standards by not pressing for elections.

Sardar Mazari, chief of the national democratic party, a member of the MRD, said the U.S. always supported undemocratic military dictatorships which could promote American policies.

He said the U.S. supported Pakistan's military government because it was a neighbour of Afghanistan where about 100,000 Soviet troops are based.

Mr. Spiers stated that since Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had visited Washington she realised that the U.S. could not change its military and economic assistance programme to Pakistan solely because of Indian objections.

India has criticised a \$3.2 billion American aid programme to Pakistan as a threat to its security.

He said President Zia may discuss with President Ronald Reagan during his visit to Washington in December the possibility of Pakistan buying nuclear reactors

from the U.S. to develop its nuclear energy programme.

Miss Bhutto still detained

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military authorities have extended the detention period of the country's best known political prisoner, Benazir Bhutto, daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The sources said Miss Bhutto, 28, who has been under detention since March 1981, was due to be released Friday but a new martial law detention order will keep her under house arrest for a further 90 days, until Dec. 9.

Miss Bhutto is detained at the Bhutto family home in Larkana, about 500 kilometres, north of Karachi.

The new detention order means that Miss Bhutto is due to be released two days after President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq arrives in Washington on Dec. 7 for talks with President Ronald Reagan.

An official statement Friday also said that Mr. Bhutto's two sons, Murtaza and Shah Nawaz, have been directed to appear before a military court in Lahore that is investigating the murder of a pro-government politician there last September.

The two sons, both in their twenties, live outside Pakistan.

Ex-actress sues Bloomingdale estate because of a Marquis de Sade complex

LOS ANGELES (R) — A lawyer told a court that an ex-actress who said she gave therapeutic lessons to one of President Reagan's millionaire friends had no claim on his estate because the bond between them was sexual in nature.

Former actress Vicki Morgan, 29, who declared in a court affidavit that one of her duties was to help the late millionaire Alfred Bloomingdale "overcome his Marquis de Sade complex", is claiming \$10 million.

She is suing the Bloomingdale estate, alleging that during their 12-year relationship the man who founded the diner's club credit card organisation promised to support her for life. She is also suing Mr. Bloomingdale's widow, Betsy, charging she interfered in oral and written contracts.

"The fact that two people happen to be sleeping together does not mean they cannot make a contract," Hillet Chodos, the lawyer for Mrs. Bloomingdale and the estate told Los Angeles superior court. But he said a contract based mainly on an illicit relationship was not enforceable.

Mr. Chodos asked for a speedy decision favouring Mrs. Bloomingdale and the estate of her husband, who died last month aged 66. Judge Christian Markey said he would decide by Sept. 24,

whether the case should be thrown out of court or go to trial.

Miss Morgan, who has alleged Mr. Bloomingdale supported her since she was 17 and acted as a father to her son by another man, sued him in July and redirected her claim against his estate when he died after a long battle against cancer.

Her lawyer, Marvin Mitchelson, said her monthly cheques of \$18,000 stopped arriving from Mr. Bloomingdale in June.

Mr. Chodos told the court the Morgan suit was claiming a mistress had a right to support for life. "That's more than a wife gets in the event of a divorce," he said.

"The contract is meretricious and illegal and unenforceable," he added. "The fact of the matter is the basis is sexual."

Judge Markey said the case was governed by the so-called palimony ruling, in which the California supreme court upheld the right of live-in lovers to sue each other for support.

Mr. Mitchelson said her 12-year relationship with Mr. Bloomingdale, heir to a department store fortune who is estimated to have left up to \$100 million, was not based mainly on sex.

"She helped him get over a problem he had like one helps an alcoholic," he added.

In a sworn statement filed with her suit, Miss Morgan alleged one of her contractual duties was "to act as a therapist to help Mr. Bloomingdale overcome his Marquis de Sade complex".

Sadism, derived from the Marquis de Sade, who died in 1814, has been defined as obtaining pleasure, usually sexual, from inflicting pain on another.

Mr. Mitchelson said Miss Morgan had been Mr. Bloomingdale's constant companion and had been involved in his business activities on numerous occasions.

He argued that five written and numerous oral contracts between Miss Morgan and Mr. Bloomingdale were valid and binding as long as sex was not the overwhelming factor.

Sixteen days after Miss Morgan sued Mr. Bloomingdale for \$5 million, his five-page will, filed in court here, showed he left his entire estate to his widow and a family trust.

The multi-millionaire member of the New York Bloomingdale department store family was an adviser to Mr. Reagan and frequently played host to the president and his wife. He died on Aug. 20 and was buried quietly the next day, two days before his death was announced.

Chinese assuaged by Tokyo's pledges on controversial texts

PEKING (R) — China said Friday a bitter row about Japanese textbooks glossing over Japan's war record was over for the moment and called on Tokyo to demonstrate good faith through actions rather than words.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily welcomed a Japanese pledge to draw up new guidelines for the officially-approved textbooks and to circulate to all primary and secondary school teachers a statement by their education ministry designed to placate the Chinese.

The paper said "the textbook question has now been brought to a temporary close," following the announcement of the Japanese proposals Thursday.

But it added: "It is not enough to propose measures, for what is more significant lies in its future actions."

Peking has protested strongly against revised schoolbooks which refer to the Japanese invasion of China in 1937 as an "advance", and blame the Chinese for the "rape of Nanking" in which up to 340,000 people were massacred.

China's welcome for the latest proposals seemed likely to defuse tensions between Peking and Tokyo before Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrives on Sept. 26 for a visit marking the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Wanted British peer reportedly held captive in the Caribbean

LONDON (R) — Police said Friday they knew nothing about reports that Lord Lucan, the British peer who vanished in 1974 after the murder of his children's nanny, was being held by a soldier of fortune in the Caribbean.

Two mass-circulation papers, the Daily Mirror and the Daily Star, both quoted mercenary John Miller, the man who kidnapped runaway, train robber Ronald Biggs in Brazil, as saying he had "detained" the peer in a South American country and three of his men were now guarding him at a secret hideout.

Lord Lucan, 47, branded by an English inquest jury as the killer of nursemaid Sandra Rivett who was hanged to death at the family home in London's Belgrave, has been hunted by detectives around the world since he vanished.

Friday's press accounts quoted Miller as saying from a hotel suite in Trinidad: "We have him and he is being guarded by three of my men. He has told me about the killing of his family's nanny and how he escaped from Britain."

Miller said the peer had given him information about who helped him to get out of Britain and the names of "famous and influential people" in Britain who supported him while he was on the run.

Miller was quoted as saying he had been in touch with British government officials about the Lucan affair, but Scotland Yard police headquarters said it had no knowledge of the reports.

The Star quoted hoteliers in Port of Spain, the Trinidad capital, as saying Miller arrived there earlier this week "with a group of friends."

Miller and his bounty hunters grabbed Ronald Biggs, mastermind of Britain's 1963 great train robbery, in Brazil last year. They kidnapped him from a Rio de Janeiro restaurant and took him to Barbados where a court rejected Britain's extradition request.

Miller, a former British soldier, was quoted by the Mirror as saying the peer "wants to come back to Britain just like Biggs, but he's frightened. He has nothing to hide. He wants everything to be cleared up."

According to the Star, Miller said he found Lord Lucan in South America after tracing him through friends on Mustique, the Caribbean holiday hideaway island of Queen Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret.

"I have followed his trail through high society figures and ruthless underworld characters until I caught up with him," the Star quoted Miller as saying.

He added: "After I have proved to the World I captured him I will let him go... anyone would be scared hearing what Lord Lucan says about who really killed Sandra Rivett—the man who really committed the crime."

Lord Lucan, whose ancestor ordered the light Brigade on its ill-fated charge of Russian guns at the 1854 battle of Balaklava in the Crimean war, has been hunted by police in nearly every corner of the world.

Reports that he has been seen have come from as far away as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and Haiti but all the trails have proved false.

The gambling earl vanished after Rivett was found hanged to death in a canvas sack. Lady Lucan, covered in blood, ran into a London tavern shortly after the killing and called the police.

Police issued a warrant for Lord Lucan's arrest on charges of killing the nanny and trying to murder his wife. Lady Lucan told the inquest into the death of the nursemaid that her estranged husband tried to strangle her.

But the earl's mother, the dowager Lady Lucan, said he had told her he had interrupted a fight in the basement between his wife and another man on the night of the killing.